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Wilson's ANNUAL SEED for 1928



J. J. WILSON SEED CO., Inc., 79 ORANGE ST., NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

FOREWORD

The existence of the J. J. Wilson Seed Co. is entirely due to the confidence of its many good friends on whom it has depended for support during all these years. Just a word of sincere thanks to you all.

The Store of Personal Service

J. J. WILSON, for many years secretary of J. M. Thorburn Co., New York,—the pioneer seed store of America, founded when Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States—is always in attendance.

Not only personal service but personal expert seed service!

*Not alone personal service and personal expert seed service
but uniform courtesy and friendliness, hence:*

Your Friendly Seed Store

IN ITS

Fifteenth Year

As to quality! No better seeds can be had than Wilson's. We procure our supplies from the sections best suited to the culture of the various classes of vegetables and flowers. Hardware dealers, department stores, and all such, who sell seeds, are not equipped with the knowledge required to properly conduct a seed business, and in buying from such sources you take great chances.

Wilson's seeds are tested and you are absolutely safeguarded when you buy Wilson's Seeds.

Your seed problems! Bring them to us; we can suggest what to plant, how to go about it and how to care for your garden, lawn or shrubbery when planted. Our advice is free and is always tendered with pleasure. No obligation.

Your seed wants! Frequently customers ask for seeds far in excess of their needs. We never sell you more than you require, *another safeguard* in dealing with Wilson. If we haven't what you want we'll gladly procure it for you and deliver it to you quickly. Our stocks are quite complete, however, and it's not often we do not have what you need.

Room for your car. Newark is crowded; yes, indeed, but there's always room to drive right up to our door. We have made special arrangement to keep a space clear at all times. When you see our "No Parking" sign that means the space is reserved for you.



We bespeak your further confidence!



J. J. WILSON SEED CO., INC.

(Your Friendly Seed Store)

79 ORANGE STREET (HALF A BLOCK IN FROM BROAD) NEWARK, N. J.

Newark's Most Accessible Seed Store

Phone HUMBOLDT 2477

Since 1913

How About Your Lawn?

When you buy Grass Seed don't buy just "Lawn Seed"—
buy Wilson's Evergreen



WILSON'S "EVERGREEN" LAWN SEED

DELIVERED FREE IN THE U. S.

Especially for the soils of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania

Used on the lawns of some of the largest and finest private estates in America.

Will produce a perfect Lawn in 6 to 8 weeks from time of sowing

20 POUNDS *versus* OTHER WEIGHTS OF LAWN SEED

Many low-priced Grass Seed mixtures weigh only 14 pounds per bushel. This indicates either a large proportion of chaff or some of the good varieties in the natural state, not cleaned so as to leave only the vital part eliminating the chaff or shell—in other words, so many less seeds to the quart or pound that will germinate and grow real grass. Others again may weigh even as much as 30 lbs. to the bushel indicating the presence of heavy coarse grasses such as Timothy in large proportion. Hence a Lawn Seed mixture tho' it weigh 30 lbs. may be of decidedly less value for producing a fine permanent velvety lawn such as will surely result from the use of Wilson's Evergreen, since the weight must almost of necessity be derived from a large proportion of Timothy.

Wilson's Evergreen is a well balanced mixture of recleaned grasses weighing approximately 20 lbs. to the bushel—and has been giving splendid satisfaction year in and year out since 1913.

Prices of Wilson's Evergreen Lawn Seed

1 lb.	3 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.	100 lbs.
60 cts.	\$1.75	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$50.00

DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN UNITED STATES

Quantity of Seed to Use

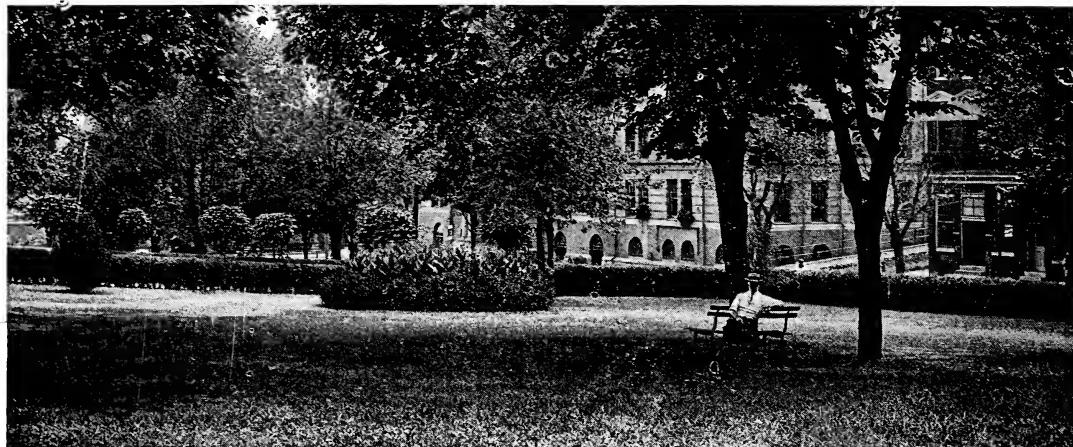
200 sq. ft.	1/4 acre	Acre
1 lb.	30 lbs.	120 lbs.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING ON P. 2

We can refer you to competent men to do your grading and seeding,

Phone: Humboldt 2477

The plot thickens—as you sow more grass seed.



HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

THE production of a good lawn is not difficult. Dig the soil about 6 inches deep, but only when it is dry. Turn each clod completely over, striking it with the back of the fork to break it. Remove all stones, sticks, and rubbish. Scatter **Wilson's Lawn Enricher** (see inside back cover) on the dug earth, 1 ton per acre or 1 pound to each 25 square feet. Draw a rake back and forth until the soil is smooth and friable. Sow **Wilson's Evergreen Lawn Seed** (see page 1) at the minimum rate of 120 pounds per acre, or 1 pound (nearly 2 quarts) to each 200 square feet. Double the quantity when turf is needed quickly. Select a day when no wind is blowing; divide the seed into two portions and sow the land twice to insure its even covering; stir the contents of the bag now and again. When you have sown the seed, rake once more, but lightly. Roll the seeded area, but should rain fall before the work is completed, defer the rolling until the soil has dried.

How long will it take to produce a Lawn?

This varies with the time of year, quality of soil, rainfall, etc. Under very favorable conditions the young seedlings show through in less than ten days and the whole area looks green in about two weeks; wait four weeks more before walking on the grass except to mow and roll it.

When is the best time to make a Lawn?

Early spring and late summer are the best, but seed will usually grow quite well if sown at any time of the year except July.

Will the above directions hold on poor land?

Before commencing work on poor soil, use Pulverized Poultry or Sheep Manure at the rate of 2 tons to the acre or 1 pound to each 10 square feet. Do not attempt to grow a lawn on excavated soil, subsoil, or "fill" without first applying manure, digging, then adding at least an inch of top-soil; two or three if possible. Then apply **4 Seasons Grass Fertilizer** (see inside back cover) and proceed as suggested.

How about moist, sour soil?

Spread hydrated or ground lime at the rate of 2 tons per acre or 1 pound to each 10 square feet; then follow directions as set forth in first paragraph of this article.

Should I water the new Lawn?

Best not for the first two or three weeks, as it is likely to do more harm than good, unless it should happen to be very dry, in which case use the hose

Sow Wilson's Evergreen (see page 1) on open lawns and **Wilson's "Shady Spot" Evergreen** (see page 3) on shaded lawns. For terraces use **Wilson's Terrace Mixture** (see page 3).

For seaside lawns we have a special **Seashore Mixture**. "**Wilson's Seashore Evergreen**," which will be found listed on page 3.

Top-dress every Fall with **Four Seasons**, the odorless plant food and stimulant, and in Spring with **Wilson's Lawn Enricher** (see inside back cover).

We do not advocate lime as a top-dressing.

liberally. Later, when the grass has well started, it should be watered in dry weather; use an approved type of sprinkler and **soak** once every week.

What after-care is needed?

As soon as the young grass is 2 inches high, begin cutting it and keep it regularly mown; roll it now and then with a medium weight roller (about 200 lbs.) and water during dry weather.

How about Weeds?

Wilson's Seeds are as free from weeds as care and modern machinery can make them. All soils, however, contain weed seeds—some more than others—and many of these start to grow with the grass. Close cutting will kill most, but the few that remain must be taken out, and the holes filled with good soil in which you have mixed some grass seed.

How about White Clover?

We include Clover in our **Evergreen Lawn Seed**, because Clover is a valuable source of nitrogen and because it resists drought, etc. It forms a splendid turf and goes a long way toward the elimination of weeds.

Is "Wilson's Evergreen" the best seed to use?

No seeds are purer and no seeds grow more vigorously than the grass seeds in **Wilson's Evergreen**, which is a mixture of five distinct varieties, and for the finest lawns cannot be surpassed. For shade and special conditions use the mixtures described on page 3.

Other Wilson Lawn Seed Formulas

DELIVERED FREE IN THE U. S.

WILSON'S "SHADY-SPOT EVER-GREEN" LAWN SEED

For unsightly bare spots in shaded portions of the lawn, under trees, near walls, etc. It is a combination of fine, dwarf growing evergreen varieties, which in their wild or natural state are to be found growing in shaded spots. Ground that has been densely shaded by trees is frequently "sour," and if the drainage is defective it is apt to be covered with moss and coarse grasses. In such cases an application of slaked lime, at the rate of 50 lbs. to each thousand square feet, or 1 ton to the acre, is an excellent corrective and sweetener, but the moss should be first removed with a sharp rake.

Prices of Wilson's Shady Spot Evergreen Lawn Seed

1/2 lb.	1 lb.	3 lbs.	5 lbs.	20 lbs.
45 cts.	80 cts.	\$2.25	\$3.50	\$12.50

WILSON'S "SEASHORE EVER-GREEN" LAWN SEED

A mixture of special grasses particularly adapted to growing on sandy soil such as is to be found along our seacoasts.

Wilson's Seashore Evergreen will make a good turf of green on sand where the finer grasses will not thrive, though of course, the sand must be top-dressed with not less than 2 inches of soil before even that will succeed. Use at the rate of 2 lbs. for 200 square feet.

Prices of Wilson's Seashore Evergreen Lawn Seed

1/2 lb.	1 lb.	3 lbs.	5 lbs.	20 lbs.
35 cts.	70 cts.	\$2.00	\$3.25	\$11.50

General List of Grasses

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

All tested for purity and growth and all best grades.

	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Blue Grass, Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>). Well known and extensively grown in all parts of the country.....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
Canadian Blue (<i>Poa compressa</i>). Used extensively for situations inclined to be sandy and dry.....	.40	3.50	32.00
Colonial Bent (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>). Excellent for lawns or pasture.....	1.50	13.50	125.00
Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis species</i>). The distinct feature of this grass, as the name implies, is its compact, creeping, rooting stems. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the roots form a strong, enduring turf. Being of fine texture, it is most valuable for lawns. If sown alone, 45 pounds to the acre should be used.....	1.50	13.50	125.00
Crested Dog's-tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>). An excellent grass for hard, dry soils; valuable for pastures and lawns.....	.80	7.50	70.00
English Rye Grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>). A very nutritious, rapid-growing variety; valuable for meadows and pastures and for lawns in mixtures of other grasses for quick effects.....	.30	2.50	20.00
Fine-leaved Sheep Fescue (<i>Festuca ovina tenuifolia</i>). Valuable for lawns.....	.90	8.50	80.00
Red, or Creeping Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>). Suitable for sandy seacoast and on dry soil60	5.50	45.00
Red-top Grass Seed (<i>Agrostis palustris</i>). Fancy recleaned.....	.40	3.50	32.00
Rough-stalked Meadow (<i>Poa trivialis</i>). Produces an abundant crop of highly nutritious herbage; valuable for either moist or dry soils.....	.75	7.00	65.00
Sheep's Fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>). An excellent grass for sheep pasture.....	.50	4.50	40.00
Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>). A variety well known and highly appreciated, producing a profitable hay crop in almost any soil. Sow three-fourths bushel to acre.....	.20	1.50	11.00
Wood Meadow (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>). A very productive and nutritious grass, adapted for lawns or pastures. Thrives well under trees.....	.85	8.00	75.00

CLOVER SEED

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (<i>Medicago sativa</i>). One of the best varieties, succeeding in deep rich soil and bearing heavy crops of forage. Sow early in the spring; 25 pounds to an acre.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Alsike, or Swedish (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>). Hardiest of all Clovers, and on rich moist soil yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture. Lasts many years. Sow 10 pounds per acre when used alone.....	.60	5.50	50.00
Crimson, or Scarlet Clover (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>). It can be seeded at any time from June to October, at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre, and makes the earliest possible spring pasture, blooming the latter part of April or May, and for feeding as hay should be cut just before coming into full bloom.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Red Clover, Medium (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>). Medium Clover. The leading variety of Clover for pastures or meadows.....	.60	5.50	45.00
White Dutch Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>). The best variety for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season.....	.80	7.50	70.00

Prices on Grass and Clover Seed subject to change without notice. Our Grass and Clover Seeds are the very finest, purest, recleaned seeds.

WILSON'S TERRACE LAWN SEED

A special mixture of grasses, suited for sowing on terraces. These grasses produce long, strong, spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing out the soil. They will withstand drought and exposure, thrive on shallow soils, and produce a green turf throughout the season.

Prices of Wilson's Terrace Lawn Seed

1/2 lb.	1 lb.	3 lbs.	5 lbs.	20 lbs.
45 cts.	80 cts.	\$2.25	\$3.50	\$12.50

HOW TO USE WILSON'S LAWN ENRICHER FOR TOP DRESSING

See inside back cover.

Remember that fertilizer moves up and down in the soil, little laterally unless on steep slopes. For this reason it should be distributed evenly. Even application ensures even growth.

Don't let fertilizer fall in bunches anywhere; if you do, it may cause injury where the distribution is uneven.

Don't apply fertilizer when the grass tips are moist. Before rain or during rain is the ideal time to spread.

Don't set a bag of fertilizer on the lawn even for a short time. It is likely to leave a burned spot.

Don't try to take fertilizer out of the bag over the lawn. You might spill it in spots. Do that work on a drive or walk. Brushing with a coarse broom after the fertilizer is applied aids distribution.

Prices of Wilson's Lawn Enricher

5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
40 cts.	65 cts.	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.50

SIX SCIENTIFIC FORMULAS

AGRI-PAX

A new highly effective contact insecticide.



Kills insects surely, economically. Will not hurt the most tender plant. Stainless. Non-poisonous. Spreads evenly, completely. Does not corrode. Does not settle or clog nozzle. Gives off no fumes to annoy the user. Recommended by florists and market gardeners.

½ pint, 40 cts.; 1 pint, 60 cts.; 1 quart, \$1.00; 1-gallon cans, \$3.25.

Has been used successfully on such pests as thrips, red spider, soft scale, mealy bug, aphid, cabbage worms, leafhopper on ferns, Japanese beetle, Harlequin bug, etc.

VOLCK



VOLCK

FOR SAFE AND SURE CONTROL
Of Nursery, Garden and Greenhouse Insects.
The Best Spray for Evergreens.

VOLCK is effective on practically all insects on ornamental and flowering plants. Wonderful results have been obtained against red spiders, aphid, scale, mealy bug, thrips, and caterpillars. Even mildews and rusts are prevented and stopped by VOLCK. VOLCK is odorless, colorless and non-poisonous. Plants are deep glistening green after using it.

HOW TO USE VOLCK

Red spiders, mites, white flies—Use one gallon of VOLCK to 100 gallons of water. Two and one-half tablespoons of VOLCK will make one gallon of dilute spray.

Mealy bugs, caterpillars—Use 2 to 3 gallons of VOLCK to 100 gallons water. Five to 7½ tablespoons of VOLCK will make one gallon of dilute spray. On palms and allied plants, use one gallon to 100 gallons of water.

Aphid, thrips—Use 1 gallon of VOLCK and half pound of nicotine sulphate to make 100 gallons of spray. Two and one-half tablespoons of VOLCK will make one gallon of dilute spray.

Do not use VOLCK either before or after using sulphur.

½ pt. tins, 50 cts.; 1 pt. tins, 75 cts.; 1 qt. tins, \$1.00; 1 gal. tins, \$3.00; 5 gal. tins, \$12.00.

Stop Ants!—This New Method Rids Your Home of These Pests

The Antrol System exterminates the commonly known "house ant"—the species that infests kitchens and eats food and sweet substances. Unlike ordinary control methods it destroys the entire ant colony at the source. Also Antrol is safe to use around children or pets—not dangerous. Use Antrol for permanent, quick relief!

PRICES

Antrol Cottage Sets (containing 9 jars and 6-oz. bottle of syrup)	\$2.00
Extra Jars, each20
Pint Bottles of Syrup.	1.00

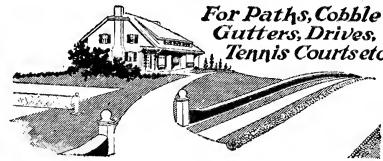
Antrol

The National Ant Control



"HERBICIDE"

THE WEED EXTERMINATOR



"HERBICIDE" is a powerful chemical solution, in concentrated liquid form, so that each gallon may be diluted with forty gallons of water. When sprinkled on the ground, it destroys not only the tops but the roots of the weeds. One application lasts for an entire growing season.

"HERBICIDE" is used to great advantage on brick pavements and cobble gutters; it works into the crevices and gets at the roots. Furthermore, when weeds are destroyed by "HERBICIDE," the surface of the ground is not disturbed; this is especially desirable in the case of dirt tennis courts.

"HERBICIDE" is the original chemical weed killer. It contains no acid and does not harm or stain stone, wood or metal.

Quart, 75 cts.; gal. \$2.00; 5 gals. \$3.00.



A combined tobacco-base Insecticide, Fertilizer, and Mulch. Shredded so that the nicotine and plant food are readily available. Promotes healthier growth, better stems, larger blooms, and richer coloring. Also has high insecticidal value. Equally good for vegetables or flowers and a splendid mulch for evergreens.

Directions for Use.

In the greenhouse, cover the bench about one-half inch deep and work into the soil. Then apply a light top dressing. In the field, use about one ton to the acre, working half into the soil and using the remainder for top dressing. In the vegetable garden or flower garden use about 20 lbs. to 100 sq. feet raking in half and spreading the other half on the surface.

Prices of Insectilizer

10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
70 cts.	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.50

Kills Garden Pests—STOP DAMAGE!

Cutworms, slugs, snails, earwigs, sowbugs, grasshoppers and other annoying pests are quickly exterminated by this amazing new preparation. Snarol is a ready prepared meal that you simply broadcast on the ground—under the flowers and plants. Water will not harm it.

PRICES

1-lb. Carton	\$.50
3-lb. Carton	1.00
15-lb. Bag	3.75

Snarol

The National Pest Control



Summer Flowering

GLORIOUS GLADIOLUS

Everybody's Flower Because
Everybody Can Grow Them

Plant a few bulbs each week from April to end of July and provide wonderful cut-flowers from July to Oct.

CULTURE—Any good garden soil, thoroughly prepared and manured, is suitable. Bonemeal or Four Seasons Fertilizer are particularly good. (See inside back cover.) If the soil is stiff, fill drills with sandy loam, mixed with sifted ashes.

'Gladioli do best in full sun. Plant in rows, 6 inches apart in the row, and 6 inches deep, rows 12 inches apart. Mass planting in beds, setting bulbs 5 to 6 inches apart in either direction, will be found highly desirable. Frequent cultivation is advisable. Water copiously and as the flower buds begin to form apply liquid manure for best results. Take up

bulbs in fall before ground begins to freeze and put in a warm, sunny place, for a few days, to dry. Remove stems by cutting them off six inches above bulb, tie in bunches and hang in a dry cool place till spring or store in paper bags.

In cutting Gladioli for the house, it is best to cut the spikes as soon as the first one or two flowers are open. The remainder will open in the house. If you take pains each day to remove the faded flowers, cut a little off the end of the stem and change the water, a spike will last a week or ten days.

Wilson's Gold Medal Rainbow Mixture

Most gladioli mixtures are composed of a number of odd (mostly cheap) varieties thrown together into one container and sold in that way. That's why mixtures are usually a disappointment. Our mixtures are taken from named sorts—10 separate named varieties in this particular offering—so that the purchaser is absolutely sure he is getting a real mixture. Wilson's G. M. R. Mixture has no equal at the price. It contains all colors from white to the deepest shade of red in equal proportions.

We have made arrangements for an ample supply of bulbs. So we can fill all orders for this superb assortment, but don't delay ordering if you want to be sure of the original mixture.

Prices of Wilson's G. M. R. Gladioli Mixture

Per dozen, \$1.00: per 100, \$7.50 (25 at 100 rate). Delivered free in the United States.
Per dozen, 85 cts.: per 100, \$6.00 (25 at 100 rate). If carried away.

Glorious Gladiolus in the Best Named Varieties

Six of a kind at dozen rates; 25 of a kind at 100 rate.

Letters following names of varieties indicate season of blooming thus: (E.)—Very early. (E.M.)—Early midseason. (M.)—Midseason. (L.M.)—Late midseason. (L.)—Very late.

AMERICA. (L.M.) Delicate lavender-pink flowers of large size, on strong stems. Very popular variety. 6 cts. each: 65 cts. per doz.: \$4.50 per 100.

BARON HULOT. (M.) Rich, royal violet-blue. One of the finest of its color. Flowers are medium in size, well placed, and borne on strong spikes. 16 cts. each: \$1.75 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

FLAMING SWORD. (E.) A soft red gladiolus with 6 or more flowers open at the same time. Very early and a fine bloomer. 16 cts. each: \$1.75 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.

FLORA. Exquisitely beautiful clear canary yellow flowers of immense size and with very little markings. Sure bloomer. The best yellow in our judgment. 16 cts. each: \$1.75 per doz.; \$12 per 100.

HALLEY. (E.) The flowers are large, beautiful salmon-pink, with creamy white blotch in throat. 8 cts. each: 85 cts. per doz.: \$8.00 per 100.

HERADA. (M.) Clear mauve, deeper toward center. Large flowers, many open at a time. Very fine. 10 cts. each: \$1.10 per doz.: \$8.00 per 100.

LE MARECHAL FOCH. (E.M.) A beautiful light-salmon-pink. The flowers are extra large and of unusual substance. An improved America. 8 cts. each: 85 cts. per doz.: \$8.00 per 100.

LENA GRAFTZ. (M.) Pure white with very slight throat markings. A healthy grower and a remarkably free bloomer. Large full spikes; fine for cutting. Certainly one of the very best whites. 14 cts. each: \$1.40 per doz.: \$10.00 per 100.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. (M.) Brilliant fanning-pink, blazed vermillion. Splendid for mass effects. Flowers are large, on strong, tall spikes. 8 cts. each: 85 cts. per doz.: \$8.00 per 100.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. (M.) Salmon-pink with a rich, deep maroon blotch on the three lower petals. Flowers are wide open and well placed on strong spikes. 10 cts. each: \$1.00 per doz.: \$7.00 per 100.

MRS. DR. NORTON. (E.) Pure, soft white, with tips of petals suffused LaFrance Pink, soft sulphurous blotch. Wonderful variety; very large spikes. Very vigorous grower. 14 cts. each: \$1.40 per doz.: \$10.00 per 100.

NIAGARA. (E.M.) Soft primrose, faint lines of lilac in the throat, with purple stamens and pale carmine stigmas which add to its attractiveness. Flowers large, borne on tall spikes. Sure bloomer. 10 cts. each: \$1.10 per doz.: \$8.00 per 100.

PANAMA. (L.M.) Similar to America, but of a deeper shade of pure rose-pink. The flowers are large in size and well placed on tall, strong spikes. 9 cts. each: 90 cts. per doz.: \$8.50 per 100.

PEACE. (L.) Very large, white, with pale violet feathering, on lower petals. Splendid bloomer. A beautiful variety that never disappoints. 10 cts. each: \$1.00 per doz.: \$7.00 per 100.

PRINCE OF WALES. (E.) The flowers are large and well placed and the color is a most charming coral-pink. It is a sport of Halley, but larger, taller and somewhat earlier. The delicate tint is practically without any throat markings. 10 cts. each: \$1.10 per doz.: \$8.00 per 100.

ROSE PRECOCIE. (M.) Solid shell pink of a very pleasing shade. A tall sturdy grower of splendid form. Fine for cutting. 16 cts. each: \$1.75 per doz.: \$12.00 per 100.

SCHWABEN. (L.M.) Pure canary-yellow, with a carmine blotch deep in the throat. Flowers are wide open, large in size and well placed on strong spikes of medium height. A sure bloomer. 8 cts. each: 85 cts. per doz.: \$8.00 per 100.

WAR. (E.M.) The finest of its color. Flowers often measure 5 inches across, of a deep ox-blood-red, shaded crimson-black. Well placed on spikes frequently attaining a height of 5 feet. 16 cts. each: \$1.75 per doz.: \$12.00 per 100.

Collections: 1 each of the above 18 sorts (18 in all) for \$1.75.

Collections: 3 each of the above 18 sorts (54 in all) for \$5.00.

SEMESAN is a splendid bulb disinfectant. Dusting Gladiolus bulbs with it protects them against disease. 2 ozs. 60 cts.: 4 ozs. \$1: 1 lb. \$1.60; 1b. \$2.75.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

How to Prepare and Maintain

Although we see celestial bodies move above the earth, the earth we till and love.

—Thoreau.

AGARDEN in which to raise vegetables for home use should not be crowded up into a little yard surrounded with trees, but should be in a good sunny situation. If there is no fence around it so much the better. The best soil is a sandy loam, and the least desirable is a stiff clay. If clay soil is the only kind available it can be greatly improved by applying sifted coal or wood ashes, and sand. The land, in any case, must be well drained. The soil should be made rich. Well rotted stable manure is perhaps the best material with which to enrich a garden. It should be applied evenly and plowed or spaded under. It is best to apply the manure in the late fall or during the winter. Poultry manure is also excellent: it can be applied after the land is plowed, but should be well mixed with the soil, so that it will not come in direct contact with the seeds or plants.

Preparing the Ground—Plow or spade a part of the ground in the fall. When this is done early crops can be sown without waiting for the ground to get dry enough to work in the spring. When plowing is done in the spring it should be done a few weeks before the seeds are to be sown to allow the weed seeds to start and thus get killed by the cultivation of the soil before the crop is put in. Early plowing also keeps the ground from drying out as it would if left to grow up to weeds until time to put in the crops.

SOWING SEEDS—Considerable judgment must be exercised in sowing seeds in order to have them covered at the right depth. Seeds often fail to come up from being covered too deep or too shallow. Early in the spring when the ground is moist seeds should not be covered as deep as later in the season when the surface of the ground gets dry. Small seeds like celery and lettuce when sown early need hardly be covered at all—later they should be covered not over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and if the ground is moist $\frac{1}{4}$ in. is better. This applies to small flower seeds as well as vegetable seeds. The best way to cover seeds is to press them into the soil with the back of a rake if sown in rows, or with a board if scattered on the ground. It is important that the ground should be firm around the seeds, especially if it is dry. Seeds like beets, cabbage, onions, etc., should be covered $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in moderately dry soil; but if the soil is very dry they may be covered a little deeper. Beet and lettuce seeds will not stand being covered deep. If a heavy rain occurs soon after sowing the seed and a crust forms on the surface of the soil the seed will often fail to come up unless the crust is broken.

Do not sow seeds in little beds with short rows close together. It is much better to sow in long straight rows, wide enough apart to admit of the free use of the hoe or cultivator.

Hand Cultivators—A "wheel hoe," or hand cultivator, is a most useful tool in a garden. It does the work better than a hoe, and saves a great deal of time and labor.

Garden Line—A good strong line should always be used to make the rows straight. There are lines made for the purpose, but any strong cord will do. It should be at least fifty feet long and have a strong stake at each end to be driven into the ground at the ends of the rows. We can supply garden lines and reels at moderate prices.

HOT-BEDS

A hot-bed is easily made. The frame is usually made of 1-inch or $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hemlock or cypress. The most convenient size is 6 feet wide by 12 feet 6 inches long. This will hold four sashes 3 by 6 feet. The back board should be 14 inches wide and the front 10 inches. The ends should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches

higher than the sides. Cross pieces 3 inches wide should be set into the frame the width of the sash apart. A narrow strip 1 inch square should be nailed down the center of each cross piece to separate the sashes.

There are two ways of making a hot-bed. One is to dig a pit the size of the frame and about three feet deep, which is filled with manure to furnish the necessary heat. The other way is to simply pile the manure on the surface of the ground so as to make a heap 3 or 4 feet high, and place the frame on top of this. The objection to this is that it requires more manure and the frame is not so convenient to get at as when it is nearly level with the ground, as is the case when a pit is used. But, on the other hand, it is easier to make, and when through with it can be removed and does not leave an unsightly hole in the ground.

The manure should be fresh horse manure as it comes from the stable mixed with straw. It should be piled near where the hot-bed is to be made and turned over once or twice before use. If it does not show signs of heating it is not fit to use. If a pit is not used, the manure pile should be made at least two feet wider and longer than the frame, and great care should be taken to shake the manure up well so that the heated parts will be evenly mixed through the heap. As it is being piled it should be well trampled, especially around the edges where the frame is to rest, but not so hard in the middle of the bed. If it is early in the season and the weather is very cold the manure should be piled about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, later in the season, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet will be enough. Be sure to make the heap straight up, with square corners. When it is high enough, place the frame on it and put on the sashes and leave for a day or two. When a pit is used, the manure should be firmly packed in to the depth of about 2 feet. Then put on the soil about 4 or 5 inches deep, evenly all over the bed. The soil should be loam mixed with leaf mold or very fine rotted manure, but any good garden soil will do if it is not clay. It is best to screen it through a coarse sieve as it is put on.

The bed should now heat up rapidly. Do not sow the seed until the heat has subsided. A thermometer should be placed in the soil and when it goes down below 100° the seeds can be sown. After sowing water the bed with warm water and cover up. **Be very careful to open or shade the sash when the sun shines**, as a few hours of sunshine will burn up the plants if the sashes are left shut. Water thoroughly whenever the soil gets dry, and see that the water gets down to the roots.

Cloth Sash for Hot-beds—It is very convenient to have some light frames covered with cloth to use instead of the glass sash in warm weather and when transplanting from one bed to another to shade the newly transplanted plants. The frames should be made the same size as the glass sash and covered with cheap white cotton cloth.

Covering the Hot-bed—When the weather is cold the glass sash should be covered at night. The covering must be removed in the morning so the plants can have light. When the sun shines bright open the sashes either by propping them up by placing a stick under one side or by pulling them down from the back. Do not push the sash up from the front, unless you take them off entirely. Hot-bed mats can be had of us at reasonable prices.

TRANSPLANTING—Plants that are to be transplanted from frames or boxes to the open ground should be thoroughly watered at least 3 or 4 hours before being taken up. The soil should be wet down to the very bottom. When setting out the plants see that the soil is pressed firmly around the roots. The surface of the soil may be left loose but the roots must be firmly embedded in the soil.

En Passant

_____, Mass., April 12, 1927.

Will you please send your Catalog of Seeds to Mr. H_____, Hillsboro, N. H. Mr. H_____, my gardener at Intervale and upon receipt of catalog will send a list to you to be sent to him and charged to me. I find your seed particularly reliable. Our season at Intervale is short and the soil light. My gardener thinks your seeds germinate especially well under those conditions.

Yours truly,

MRS. W. E. F.

The Wilson Quality Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS SEEDS AND ROOTS



Washington Pedigreed Asparagus.

One ounce will sow a row 40 feet long and will produce about 600 plants; 5 lbs. to the acre; 150 roots to a bed 15x50 feet, or 8,000 to the acre.

CULTURE. Sow in March or April in rows 1 foot apart, in well manured, rich sandy loam. When the plants are one or two years old, put them into permanent beds 3 to 4 feet apart, allowing from 1½ to 2 feet between the plants in the row. Cover tops firmly with 2 or 3 inches of soil. A dressing of salt at the rate of 8 ounces to the square yard is recommended every spring. Cut off tops in September, and on the approach of winter, cover with manure or straw.

WASHINGTON PEDIGREED ASPARAGUS. This strain produces large straight shoots, dark green in color with heavy purple overtone. The tips are tight and firm. It is nearer to being rust-proof than any other variety. If you already have an Asparagus bed it will pay you to plant some of this variety and note the great improvement over the kind you are now growing.

Seed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

Roots. 2-year-old roots, 75 cts. for 25; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

Prices of roots do not include cost of transportation.

With vegetables at the prices they bring today, who says it doesn't pay to plant a garden?

Brittle WILSON'S BEANS Tender

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS

2 lbs. will sow a row 150 feet long; 60 to 90 lbs. to the acre.

Mature in 40 to 50 days from germination. Average height, 15 inches. Average yield, 125 to 150 bushels green pods to acre.

CULTURE—Start sowing the first week in May and for succession at intervals of two weeks until the latter part of August. Plant the Beans 2 ins. deep and 2 ins. apart in the row, the rows about 2 feet apart; hoe frequently up to the time of blossoming, but only when the vines are perfectly dry, always drawing the soil toward the rows. Avoid too deep cultivation, as any mutilation of the roots after plants come into bloom is liable to cause blossoms to fall, thereby reducing the crop. The plants will continue in bearing longer if the Beans are constantly gathered when fit for use.

WILSON'S BOUNTIFUL GREEN POD. Long, fleshy, flat, broad pods, tender and brittle and absolutely stringless; very early and productive. Undoubtedly the best snap bean in cultivation. It excels in every particular whether it be in earliness, productiveness or tenderness.

WILSON'S MASTERPIECE. Plant robust, strongly branching and rarely affected by rust, etc. Unparalleled for greenhouse work. Pods 7 to 8 ins. long; broad, thick, flat. Tender and of exquisite flavor. For exhibition purposes it is without a peer. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 8 lbs. \$3.25; 16 lbs. \$6.00.

KING OF THE EARLIES. (Black Valentine). Round pods; very early and a heavy yielder. Hardy and can be planted earlier than others.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Long, round pods; early; stringless at all stages. A heavy yielder.

Valentine, Extra Early Red. Round pods.

Refugee, Extra Early. Round, light green pods.

Refugee Late, or 1,000-to-1. For pickling.

Dwarf Horticultural. Snap or Shell. Flat pods.

English Broad Windsor. Very hardy; height about 3 feet. Sow as early as the ground can be worked in order to get into pod before heat sets in.

PRICES OF ALL ABOVE BEANS EXCEPT MASTERPIECE

Pkts.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	8 lbs.	16 lbs.
10 cts.	20 cts.	40 cts.	75 cts.	\$2.75	\$5.00

Beans, sometimes referred to as "Vegetable Beefsteak," being high in protein content, are the most nutritious of all vegetables. They are muscle builders and sustain men under the strain of steady work. They also fertilize the soil.

PLANT PLENTY.



Wilson's Bountiful Beans.

I tried some of your seeds last year for the first time and had very satisfactory results despite adverse circumstances.

Mrs. M. E. A., Mount Kisco, N. Y. Apr. 20, 1926.



Wilson's Sure Crop Stringless Wax Beans.

Dwarf, or Bush Lima Beans

2 lbs. will sow a row about 100 feet long; 45 lbs. to the acre. Plant seed eyes down. Mature in 60 to 80 days, two weeks earlier than Pole Limas. Liberal packets 15 cts. each.

CULTURE—As soon as danger of frost is over and the soil has become warm, sow Beans in rich, light loam in rows 2 feet apart, 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows, and cover them to a depth of 1½ inches. Hoe often. A top dressing of good fertilizer or compost will hasten maturity and increase yield.

Fordhook Bush. Large pods; very productive; quality unsurpassed. Lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 4 lbs. \$1.75.

Bush Lima, Burpee's. Good-sized pods; large thick Beans of excellent quality. Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 4 lbs. \$1.50; 8 lbs. \$3.00.

Wilson's Pole Lima Beans Choice

2 lbs. will plant about 150 hills. Mature in 90 days. Plant seed eyes down.

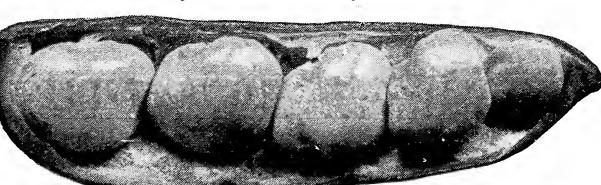
CULTURE—Pole Beans, especially Limas, are very sensitive to cold and wet, and if planted in cold or soggy soil will rot. Set the poles 4 feet apart each way and, when danger of frost is past, and the ground has become warm, plant four or five Beans around each pole. When the young plants come up, thin to three to the pole; hoe and cultivate freely; and where possible top dress each hill with a small quantity of manure, compost or other good fertilizer. See also Cultural Notes on Pole String Beans, this page.

EARLY LEVIATHAN. Earliest of all; enormous pods and Beans; great yielder.

CARPINTERIA. Early; splendid flavor; very vigorous grower and great yielder.

CHALLENGER (Potato Lima). Very productive; thick pods and beans.

KING OF THE GARDEN. Large pods averaging 5 to 6 inches long, in great profusion; large Beans.



Early Leviathan Pole Lima Beans.

GIANT PODDED. Vigorous grower; large pods, often 7 inches long and 1½ inches broad. Beans extra large and thick and of fine flavor.

PRICES OF POLE LIMA BEANS

Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	8 lbs.	16 lbs.
10 cts.	25 cts.	45 cts.	80 cts.	\$3.00	\$5.75

Tender BRUSSELS SPROUTS Delicious

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. Mature in about 150 days.

CULTURE—Sow seed in frames or open ground, and transplant same as cabbage. Have rows 3 feet apart and plants 1½ to 2 feet apart in the rows. Cultivate like Cabbage. For late use sow in June.

WILSON'S CHAMPION. Very tender; prolific. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

Tender and Sweet GARDEN BEETS Not the Woody Kind

One ounce will sow a row 50 feet long; 6 to 7 pounds to the acre. Ready for table in 40 days after sowing.

CULTURE—Sow in spring, when the apple is in bloom about 1 inch deep in rows 1 foot apart. When the plants have made three or four leaves, thin out to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate thoroughly. For succession, sow at intervals of about two weeks until August 10th. Fibrous loam, well enriched and drained, will produce good Beet crops.

Soon as the seed is well up give the plants a dressing of nitrate of soda.



Wilson's Detroit Dark Red Beet.

WILSON'S DETROIT DARK RED. Selected Seed. Globular; deep vermillion flesh, zoned lighter; very sweet and tender. For early or late sowing; our seed produces the darkest colored beets showing redder into the leaf and of unusual sugar content.

WILSON'S EARLY PRIZE BLOOD. Selected Seed. Very early and uniform. It is almost round, deep ox-blood color, small, clean tap-root and medium top. Wonderfully tender and sweet.

WILSON'S CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. Selected Seed. Deep red flesh, slightly zoned; very smooth, tender and sweet. Very early; good shape and size.

WILSON'S CRIMSON GLOBE. Selected Seed. A second-early globe-shaped Beet of medium size. The flesh is rich, blood-red, very sweet and free from stringiness.

PRICES OF ABOVE BEET SEED

Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
10 cts.	20 cts.	60 cts.	\$2.00

MANGEL-WURZEL

For Your Cows and Chickens

Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Two ounces to 100 feet of row; 6 pounds to the acre. Mature in 80 to 120 days.

Sow in May or June in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 9 inches in the row. Cultivate well.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. Very large; flesh white, tinged with rose.

Golden Tankard. Large, ovoid roots; yellow flesh zoned white; fine.

FOR A PERFECT LAWN—Wilson's Evergreen Lawn Seed. See page 1. Explicit instructions on how to make a lawn on page 2.

BIRD SEED—See page 19.

SWISS CHARD

The poor man's friend

or CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN SPINACH

CULTURE—Sow early in spring, in rows 16 inches apart, and thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows. An ounce of seed is sufficient for a medium-sized family. As it grows, thin out for use and keep clear of weeds. Good cultivation increases the tenderness of the leaves. Treat about the same as Beets. If the plants are well protected they will survive over winter.

LARGE DARK GREEN. A splendid smooth leaved sort. Very large leaves, remarkably tender. May be sown through the season for succession. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.50.

LUCULLUS. (Large smooth.) Larger than above; light green smooth leaves, heavily ribbed. The large almost white heavy mid-ribs are delicious cooked as Asparagus. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.00.

NOTE.—We have discarded the heavily crumpled leaf sorts because they harbor insects more readily and are much more troublesome to wash when preparing for the table.



Lucullus
Swiss
Chard.

Fertilize plentifully; it doesn't pay to sow good seeds in poor soil. Use WILSON'S Highgrade Complete Garden Fertilizer as listed on inside back cover.

BROCCOLI

The Sure-Heading Kind

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. Matures in about 150 days.

Cultivate same as Cauliflower. Much like Cauliflower, but coarser and harder.

EARLY WHITE CAPE. Creamy white; sure header.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

VEGETABLES IN SHADE

Shaded portions of the garden may be used during the hot season for the production of vegetables; Cabbage and Cauliflower; Peas for use from July on to the close of the season; Dwarf Beans and Spinach and Turnips for use during July and August can all be produced in the shady garden.

EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE OF GREAT FOOD VALUE

All 10 cts. per liberal packet, except **Golden Acre**.

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 4 ounces will produce enough plants for one acre. Matures in 65 to 120 days.

GOLDEN-ACRE CABBAGE. A small, but very fine variety, as early as Jersey Wakefield, but with round, solid heads. The outer leaves are small, permitting close-planting and making the type a very suitable one, both for growth under glass and for the suburban gardener. **Golden-Acre** produces uniform, tightly folded, and well-blanchéd heads of the best mild table quality. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75.

WILSON'S NEW EARLY GIANT SOLID HEAD. This variety matures between the Copenhagen Market and the Glory of Enkhuizen. It is round, larger than Copenhagen and does not crack as easily. It has done splendidly under dry weather conditions, developing perfect heads. We recommend it for both early and late. The heads are very solid and will keep well. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. A very early, sure-heading Cabbage, largely grown by home gardeners. Forms nice, medium sized, pointed heads, solid and of good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. Forms large, flat heads, uniform, solid and of finest quality; grown especially for winter use. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

DANISH BALLHEAD, or HOLLAND. A medium-sized round-headed sort, of good quality. One of the best for shipping and for winter keeping. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.

AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY. The best of all Savoys for the home garden; grows strong and vigorous with dense, crumpled leaves and solid heads. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. Fine for pickling. Round, solid heads, dark red. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.

Something New and Useful

THE ROOT GARDEN STICK!

Made of basswood 12" long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ " wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick. Graded on one side in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ " and 1", making it a useful household article aside from its value and convenience in the garden. It tells on the other side how deep to sow the seed, how many inches apart to set the plants in the rows and the proper distance between the rows, embracing every vegetable that grows in the garden from Artichokes to Turnips.

One of These Useful Articles
FREE

With every order for \$1.00 or over
accompanied by cash.

CHINESE CABBAGE (Wong Bok)

Also Called CELERY CABBAGE

Be sure to grow some.

A wonderful salad plant resembling cos lettuce. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Sow in August and thin plants to stand 18 inches apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Do not transplant.

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

CULTURE—For early crop sow in hotbeds in February or March $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and prick out into cold-frames to harden. When danger of frost is over set out plants in the open in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. For second early crop sow in April and for late crop in June. **Sow Chinese Cabbage in August—not before. This is important.**

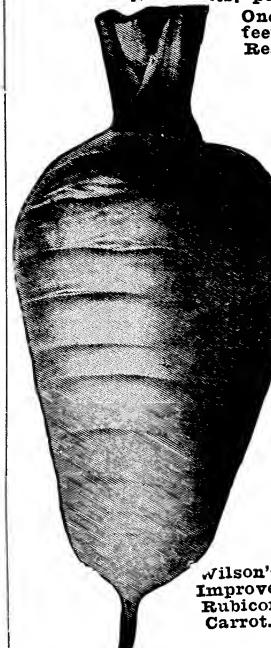


New Golden Acre
Cabbage.

TENDER CARROTS

All 10 cts. per liberal packet.

One ounce will sow a row 75 feet long; four pounds to acre. Ready for table 60 to 70 days from sowing.



Wilson's
Improved
Rubicon
Carrot.

WILSON'S IMPROVED RUBICON. Selected Seed. Half long; stump rooted; fine grained; rich orange red flesh; medium early; extra fine. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

WILSON'S DANVERS HALF LONG. Selected

Seed. Adapts itself to all classes of soil. A great producer; sweet and crisp. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Scarlet Horn, or Short Horn. Early, medium sized, half long sort of fine color and flavor. Very tender. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Improved Long Orange. Very productive and uniform in shape; fine for table or stock. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

DELICIOUS CAULIFLOWERS

SURE HEADING

NOTE HOW TO GROW THEM

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.
Ready for table in 90 to 120 days.

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds early in March; when plants are sufficiently large, transplant to coldframes and gradually harden by exposure. Set out in the open ground as soon as the weather will permit, in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in rows. Give young plants a good watering, when set out, with a 100-to-1 solution of Nitrate of Soda and again ten days or two weeks later. Cauliflower must be kept growing right along without check and must be watered copiously.

WILSON'S EXTRA EARLY PEDIGREE SNOWBALL. This is undoubtedly the earliest of all strains of Snowball Cauliflower. Moreover it is the dwarfest, the most compact in habit of growth and the surest header. It produces very large, clean snow white heads either outdoors or under glass, and due to its dwarf habit can be planted as close as 18 inches apart in rows. Pkt. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$4.00.

WILSON'S EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL. Very early; sure header; medium to large; snow-white; deep and solid, compact heads of finest quality. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85 cts.; oz. \$3.00.

Autumn Giant. Late variety forming large, white heads. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

CHICORY For Salads

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Sow early in spring, in rows about 2 feet apart, in light rich soil. When the plants are large enough thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows; cultivate often.

WITLOOP, or FRENCH ENDIVE. Leaves usually eaten raw as a salad; can also be cooked like endive. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4. Magdeburg, Long-Rooted, Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Fall CORN SALAD Favorite

(*FETTICUS, ACRE SALAD*)

Three ounces will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Sow in rows 1 foot apart in early spring and in August, September and October. If sown in October the plants require slight protection. Large Leaved. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Celery will keep fresh for a week if you roll it up in wrapping paper, then in a towel, and store it in a dark place. Before using it, lay it in a basin of cold water for an hour.

Early CRISP AND NUTTY CELERY Late

Matures in 110 to 150 days. One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.



Wilson's Uneka Celery.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in well prepared soil. Sow seed in rows, covering about four times its size and firming well into the soil with a board. See that the soil is kept moist till the seeds germinate. In July set the plants out in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 6 inches apart in the rows. Draw the earth up to them as they grow, but be careful not to allow any to get into the hearts. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture for blight.

WILSON'S UNEKA. Best of all. Very vigorous and hardy. Heavy, thick stalks of medium height and of a yellowish tinge; easily blanched; almost as early as Golden Self-Blanching, but superior in every way.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75.

WHITE PLUMER IMPROVED. Early; a vigorous grower. Stalks large and uniformly white; requires only a short time to blanch.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Other valuable crisp CELERIES

Golden Self-Blanching. Early; solid golden yellow; crisp and tender. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.

Winter Queen. Medium-dwarf, forms a good solid heart and blanches creamy white; late keeper. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Soup or Cutting Celery. Grown for the tops only. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague (Turnip-Rooted or Knob Celery). Produces large, globular roots used for soups and stews. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

For a Perfect Lawn
Sow WILSON'S "EVERGREEN" LAWN SEED.

See page 1.

How to make a lawn—See page 2.

I am the payer of large dividends.
I am the foundation upon which
is built a great asset—GOOD
WILL. No man is big enough, or
small enough, to dispense with
me. I am inexpensive, all can
have me. I am COURTESY!

WILSON'S SWEET CORN

REAL SUGAR CORN

One quart will plant about 200 hills; 6 qts. to acre. Ready for the table in 60 to 90 days.

CULTURE—As soon as the weather is settled and the soil warm, plant about 2 inches deep in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, about six seeds to the hill in well drained soil. When the plants come up, thin out and allow the strongest three to remain. Hoe often, for constant cultivation is the secret of good corn growing. For succession plant about every ten days to the end of July.

 **GOLDEN EVERGREEN, WILSON'S.** Very sweet and tender. Ears much larger than Golden Bantam and are usually produced two to the stalk. It matures only a few days later than Golden Bantam.

 **GOLDEN BANTAM, WILSON'S SELECT.** Grows 4 ft. high; golden ears with deep kernels of delicious flavor. Very early.

HOWLING MOB. Second-early. Large ears; tender and very sweet. Splendid for late planting. Can be sown as late as July 15th.

Mayflower, Wilson's Extra Early. Very early. Large ears of finest quality. 4 feet.

Long Island Beauty. Large ears, with milky white kernels; very tender. Medium early.

Stowell's Evergreen. A standard main-crop sort; very productive, tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts.; 4 qts. \$2.00.

Country Gentleman. Small ears; late.

Black Mexican.

PRICES OF WILSON'S SWEET CORN

Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.
10 cts.	20 cts.	35 cts.	65 cts.	\$2.50

POP-CORN

White Rice. Lb. 30 cts.

Delicious Pop Corn Confections

Sugar Pop Corn Balls. Mix 2 cups granulated sugar, one-half cup water, one-fourth teaspoonful Cream of Tartar. Boil till hard ball forms when dropped in water. Put 2 quarts of Pop Corn in bowl. Pour syrup over and stir till well mixed. While still warm form corn into balls with hands and roll in powdered sugar.

Maple Pop Corn Bars. Cook two cups of Maple Sugar and one cup sweet cream till hard ball forms when dropped in water. Beat until creamy. Then stir in one pint popped corn. Mix well. Pour into buttered pan. When cold cut into bars with sharp knife.

Pop Corn Macaroons. Run 3 cups freshly popped corn and 1 cup Blanched Almonds through the food chopper. Beat the whites of three eggs till stiff. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup powdered sugar and beat 3 minutes. Then mix in corn and almonds. Drop from spoon on oiled pan and bake 20 minutes.

Pop Corn Fudge. Mix 2 cups white sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoons butter, pinch of salt. Boil till soft ball forms when dropped in water. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Almond Extract. Stir in 1 cup chopped pop corn. Pour on buttered pan. When cool cut with sharp knife.

COLLARDS, GEORGIA

Fine if you like cabbage

A LOOSE-LEAF CABBAGE

Large, tender leaves; good flavor. It should be better known. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

CHERVIL For Garnishing

Curled. Similar to Parsley; handsome for garnishing. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Slicing CUCUMBERS Pickling

All 10 cts. per liberal packet except Telegraph.

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 4 pounds to acre. Matures in 50 to 80 days.

CULTURE—Sow in May in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting in ten seeds to the hill and covering about 1 inch deep. When the plants attain their fourth leaf, thin out and leave the strongest growing four. For a succession continue planting at intervals up to July.

 **WILSON'S EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE.** Beautiful bottle green fruits, 8 to 9 ins. long; flesh almost white, solid and luscious. Best for slicing. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

WILSON'S LONG GREEN IMPROVED. Dark green fruits 10 to 12 inches long; firm, crisp and tender. Fine for pickles or for slicing. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

DAVIS PERFECT. Very prolific and early. Fruits long and slim, often 10 inches in length. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Other Good Cucumbers

Japan Climbing. Can be grown on trellis; for slicing or pickling. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Green Prolific Pickling (Boston Pickling). Extra early. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

West Indian Gherkin. Small; used for pickles. Oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

TELEGRAPH FRAME CUCUMBER. (English grown seed.) For forcing and for frames. Very large; extra fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

Appetizing CRESS (Pepper Grass)

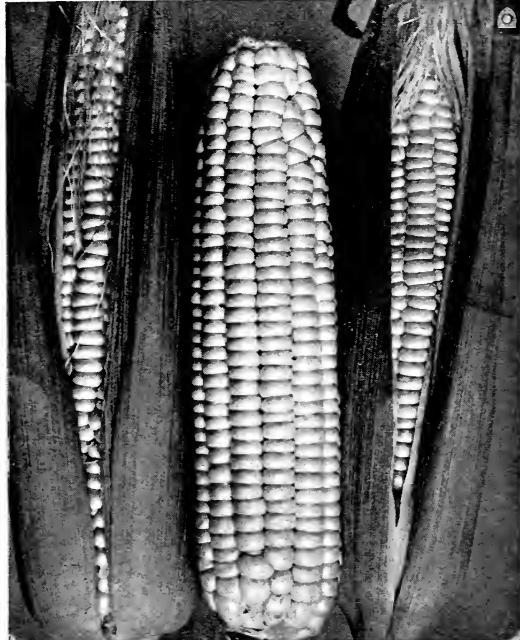
One ounce will sow a row about 50 feet long.

Matures in 20 to 30 days.

CULTURE—Sow in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, covering the seed lightly. When the young plants are well up, thin to 4 inches apart in the row. For succession sow every ten days.

Fine Curled. Tender, piquant leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Water Cress. Distinct; thrives along moist banks and in wet soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.



Wilson's Golden Evergreen Corn.

DANDELION Your Spring Tonic

One ounce to 100 feet of row.

CULTURE—Sow in May in drills 1 foot apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Rich soil is preferable, but this plant will thrive almost anywhere.

THICK, or CABBAGE LEAVED. A very fine strain; almost double the size of the Common or French. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75.

ENDIVE For Salads

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.75.

One ounce to a 150 foot row; 3 lbs. to the acre.

Ready for the table in about 60 days.

CULTURE—For early use, sow in April; for late use in June or July. Sow in drills, covering lightly. When plants are about 3 inches high thin to 1 foot apart in the rows; cultivate well, and when nearly full grown, and when plants are dry, begin to blanch by tying the leaves together.

LARGE GREEN CURLED. Hardy; deep green leaves easily blanched to rich creamy white.

Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle). Broad, flat, light green leaves; very easily blanched.

French Endive (Witloof). See Chickory, page 11.

EGGPLANT THE FRUIT OF THE VEGETABLE HEN

Liberal pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 4,000 plants to the acre.

Ready for the table in about 140 days.

CULTURE—Sow seeds in hotbed or greenhouse early in March. Put young plants, as soon as they are ready to handle, into $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pots. In May or June take out of the pots and plant in the open ground, in good rich garden soil, in rows 3 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Hoe frequently and mulch during warm weather to preserve moisture.

Lots of folks kill eggplants by setting them in soil in which there is fresh manure. **Stable manure should never be used on an eggplant.** Give it a commercial fertilizer strong in potash. **Wilson's Complete Garden Fertilizer**—See inside back cover.

NEW YORK PURPLE, or SPINELESS. Early, vigorous and productive.

Black Beauty. Very early; large, purple black fruits.

AROMATIC HERBS MEDICINAL

Every garden should contain a few herbs, as they are useful in many ways. They can be grown as edgings to walks, and their fragrance will be distributed by the brushing of clothing against the plants while passing.

CULTURE—Herbs delight in a rich, mellow soil. Sow early in spring in shallow drills, 1 foot apart; when up a few inches thin out to proper distances, or transplant. They should be cut on a dry day just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on a floor where they can dry quickly. Those marked with an * are perennial.

Basil, Sweet. For flavoring. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Borage. Excellent for bees. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Caraway. Used in bread, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Dill. For Dill pickles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

***Fennel, Sweet.** Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Fennel, Florence. Rounded thick leaf-bases. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

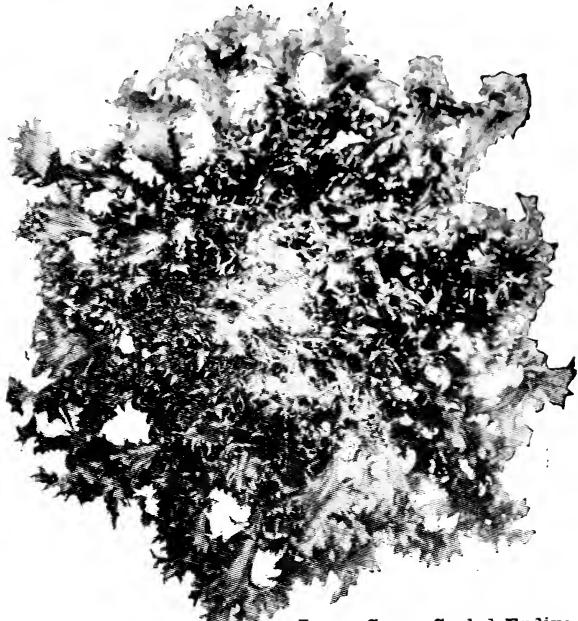
***Lavender.** For perfuming. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

***Sage.** For seasoning. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Savory, Summer. Leaves and shoots are used for flavoring. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

***Sweet Marjoram.** Leaves used green in summer and dried in winter for flavoring. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

***Thyme, Broad-Leaved English.** For seasoning and poultry stuffing. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 85 cts.



Large Green Curled Endive.

Tender KOHLRABI Fine Grain

Liberal Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$4.00.

One ounce will sow a row 200 feet long.

Ready in 60 days.

CULTURE—Prepare the ground as for cabbage. Sow early in May, and for succession up to July, in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, thinning out the plants to 12 inches in the row. To preserve over winter treat as turnips.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Light green, fine grained bulb; short leaves.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Same as above, except in color.

KALE or BORECOLE

FROST-RESISTING

One ounce for about 5,000 plants; 4 pounds to acre.

Ready for cutting in 50 days.

CULTURE—Sow in April or May, and for winter use in August or September, and cultivate the same as cabbage. Cover seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. Large, finely curled leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50.

Siberian. "Sprouts" or "German Greens." Leaves large cut and frilled, with bluish tinge. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Kale is a neglected vegetable that comes in handy. It can be picked when the leaves are frozen stiff. Cultivate and spray it like cabbage.

LEEK

For Soups, etc.

One ounce will sow a row about 100 feet long; 4 lbs. to acre.

Ready for use in about 90 days from germination.

CULTURE—Sow early in April and in mid-summer, in rows 1 inch deep, 1 foot apart, and thin 4 to 6 inches in the rows; cultivate often. Draw earth up to them as they grow to insure white and tender Leeks.

WILSON'S PRIZE WINNER. Large, long, thick white stems, often over 3 ins. in diameter; very mild and sweet. A sure prize-winner. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

American Flag. Very hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.75.

LETTUCES

The Choicest and Crispest

One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants;
3 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE—For early spring outdoor crop sow seed early in March about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, in boxes or hotbeds. Transplant into flats or coldframes to harden off. As soon as the ground can be worked, set out in rows, 1 foot apart, allowing from 8 to 12 inches between the plants; cultivate frequently. For succession sow in the open ground every two weeks, from April to August. Soil well enriched with rotted manure is necessary, as lettuce must be grown without check. A 100 to 1 solution Nitrate of Soda, occasionally, works wonders. See inside back cover.

40 to 60 days from seeding to maturity.

All 10 cts. per liberal packet.



Wilson's All-Heart Lettuce.

CABBAGE (HEADING) SORTS

WILSON'S ALL-HEART. A splendid sort either for spring or summer sowing; withstands intense heat and forms immense heads and extremely solid hearts. The color is a beautiful yellowish green, of rich buttery flavor. One of the best for the home garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

WILSON'S SELECTED BIG BOSTON. Large, tender heads; blanches beautifully. Fine for midsummer and fall planting and for forcing. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

WAYAHEAD. Early; sure header. Outer leaves light green, inner ones rich yellow; tender, crisp and buttery. Splendid for coldframes or for the open ground. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

OTHER GOOD HEAD LETTUCES

ALL SEASONS. A vigorous sure header. Fine for summer. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

MAY KING. Early; will stand much cold and damp; leaves yellowish green, tinged bronze, inside of head almost golden. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

New York, or Wonderful (Dark Iceberg). Also called California Simpson. Immense heads; very solid; heart blanches beautifully; tender and crisp; fine for summer. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.

Lettuce is one of Nature's tonics, supplying the mineral salt necessary to a well-balanced diet.



Romaine, or Cos Lettuce.

CURLED OR LOOSE-LEAVED LETTUCES

All 10 cts. per liberal pkt.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Heat Resisting. Ready before heading varieties.

GRAND RAPIDS, FORCING. Large, tender; fine. Early Curled Simpson. Large curled yellow-green leaves, crisp and tender.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. Best of the loose-leaf sorts. Tender; leaves ruffled; yellowish green.

ROMAINE OR COS LETTUCE

WHITE PARIS SELF-FOLDING. Best of all Cos sorts. Long, spoon-shaped leaves, which if tied up will blanch nearly snow-white. Crisp and tender. Set the young plants 6 inches apart in the rows. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

WILSON'S CHICKEN LETTUCE

Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

For a fine velvety lawn sow WILSON'S EVER-GREEN LAWN SEED. See page 1. How to make a lawn—See page 2.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Five pounds of Spawn (about 4 bricks) for a bed 12 feet long and 4 feet wide.

AMERICAN PURE-CULTURE. In bricks of about one pound. Brick 35 cts.; 5 bricks \$1.60; 10 bricks \$3.00. Transportation charges extra.

MUSTARD

Almost as Good as Spinach

All 5 cts. per liberal pkt.

One ounce to 100 feet of row; 4 lbs. to the acre. Matures in about 30 days.

CULTURE—Sow in the spring, when the pear is in bloom, in rows 1 foot apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; for succession sow every two weeks until September or October.

WHITE LONDON. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Giant Southern Curled. Esteemed in the South. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

We carry a Complete Assortment of Sherwin Williams paints, enamels, varnishes, etc. Color cards and S. W. "Household Painting Guide" (it stops mistakes in painting) free for the asking. We are PAINT HEADQUARTERS.

MUSKMELONS

Delicious, Aromatic, Spicy

All 10 cts. per liberal packet.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50.
One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 4 lbs. to acre.
Ready for use in 60 to 90 days.

CULTURE—Early in May, when the ground is warm and dry, make hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way, and sow 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, covering about 1 inch. When the fourth leaf appears, thin to 3 or 4 plants in a hill. Cultivate frequently. Spray early and often with bordeaux or arsenate of lead.

WILSON'S EMERALD GEM. Salmon-fleshed. Very early. Medium size; rich emerald-green skin with little netting. Luscious and spicy.

SAGE, or MILLER'S CREAM. Salmon-fleshed; medium large sized, vigorous grower. Fruits are highly flavored.

ROCKY FORD, or NETTED GEM. Green-fleshed, small, oval melon of delicious flavor.

Hackensack Extra-Early. Green-fleshed; large size; fine.

HONEY DEW. Light green flesh. Oval fruits of good size; splendid flavor. Ripens about mid-August.

WE ALWAYS TRY TO GIVE A LITTLE MORE THAN EXPECTED, BOTH IN QUALITY OF GOODS AND IN EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE

WATERMELONS

They Melt in Your Mouth

Liberal Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.00.
One ounce will sow about 30 hills; 4 lbs. to the acre.
Ready for the table in 75 to 90 days.

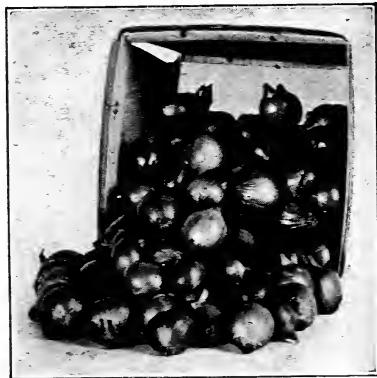
CULTURE—Same as for muskmelons, except that the hills should be at least 8 feet apart.

Cole's Early. Extra early; fine quality; red flesh.

Monte Cristo, or Kleckley Sweets. Large; oval; flesh bright red, tender and sugary.

Tom Watson. A large, oblong melon; flesh red; delicious flavor.

Citron. Medium-sized, round; for preserves. Red seed.



Onion Sets.

SOLID ONION SETS

Add 5 cts. per pint or 10 cts. per quart if wanted by mail. Prices subject to change as season advances. One quart to 75 ft. of row; 10 to 15 bus. to an acre.

CULTURE—Plant in drills 2 inches deep, 12 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the row.

White. Pt. 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25; pk. \$2.25.
Red. Pt. 20 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.75.

YELLOW JAPANESE (or Ebenezer). A large, somewhat flat yellow-skinned, white-fleshed onion of exceedingly mild flavor. Bulbs are surprisingly firm with very short tops indicating unusual keeping qualities. Will keep sound and hard all winter. Pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25; pk. \$2.25.

ONIONS

Wilson's Choicest Sorts

All 10 cts. per liberal packet.

One ounce will sow a row about 150 feet long;
4 to 5 lbs. to an acre.

CULTURE—Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep early in the spring, apart; when young plants come up, thin to 2 inches apart in the row. Hoe and cultivate often, but avoid too deep cultivation and be careful not to draw the soil around the growing bulbs. For large Onions, sow seed in cold-frames in February and transplant to open ground when large enough. For early green or bunching onions, sow seed of Silverskin in August, and protect plants during winter.

For Onion Thrips use Agri-Pax. See page 4.

PRIZETAKER. Yellowish brown skin; white flesh; large size; heavy yielder. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

AILSA CRAIG. Very large exhibition sort. Skin dark straw color; flesh pure white, mild and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

RED GLOBE SOUTHPORT. Fine, globe-shaped Onion; medium size; mild flavor; good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

WHITE GLOBE SOUTHPORT. Clear white bulbs, of perfect globe shape. Fine-grained mild flesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

YELLOW GLOBE SOUTHPORT. Same as the Red Globe, except in color of outer skin. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

SILVERSKIN or WHITE PORTUGAL. Used largely when young in salads and for pickles. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. Large, flat bulbs, pinkish white inside, purplish red outside. Best for poor, dry soils. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Main-crop; good size; keeps well. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

Onions are highly prized for their tonic qualities, and consequently should be grown in every garden. One small onion eaten every night before retiring is a well-known doctor's prescription for numerous afflictions of the head and is highly recommended for sleeplessness.

OKRA For Soups and Stews

Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.35.

Four ounces to 100 feet of row; 20 lbs. to acre.
Sixty days from planting to maturity.

CULTURE—Sow seed as soon as ground is warm, in drills 3 feet apart and 1 inch deep. When the plants come up, thin to about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the drills. Requires rich, moist soil and frequent cultivation. Pods should be used only when young and tender.

WHITE VELVET. Very productive; early.

Perkins' Mammoth Long-Pod. Large, slender, deep green pods.

OYSTER PLANT See Salsify, page 18.

Don't be satisfied by admiring other people's lawns. Do something about your own. Sow **WILSON'S EVERGREEN LAWN SEED.** See page 1.

REMEMBER! The most accessible Seed Store in Newark is **WILSON'S**, 79 Orange Street, just a few steps from Broad Street. Plenty of room for your car right before the door! Our "No Parking" sign is for your benefit.

SEED POTATOES The Irish Kind

Standard Sorts at Market Prices.

For Scab, etc., use 1 pint Formalin to 30 gals. of water. Soak from 30 minutes to 1½ hours according to amount of disease shown. Cut and plant wet.

PARSLEY Essential in Every Garden

Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.50.

1 ounce will sow a row 100 feet long; 8 lbs. to acre. Ready for table about 70 days from time of sowing.

CULTURE—Sow early in April in rows 1 foot apart and ½ inch deep, and for a succession up to autumn. When the plants come up, thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsley seed is slow to germinate, and often in dry weather fails to come up; in this case water plentifully.

 **WILSON'S JERSEY GREEN.** Handsome deep green finely curled moss-like leaves.

Best of all.

Hamburg, or Turnip-Rooted. Much esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

Plain or Italian. Very hardy; not curled.

"I want some peppers!"
"What kind of peppers. Sweet or hot?"
"I want some newpeppers."

PARSNIPS Delicious Mashed Like Potatoes

One ounce will sow a row about 100 feet long; 8 lbs. to an acre. Mature in about 80 days.

CULTURE—Sow in the spring in good, deep soil, as soon as the ground can be worked; make rows 18 inches apart and ½ inch deep. When the plants are well up, thin out to stand about 6 inches apart in the rows. Parsnip seed usually comes up unevenly. Roll well after sowing.

WILSON'S HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP. Large, heavy shouldered roots; white skin, tender, fine-grained flesh. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.75.

Wilson's Delicious PEAS

You'll Enjoy Them

2 lbs. will sow a row about 100 feet long; 1½ to 2 bushels to acre.

Ready for picking in 42 to 70 days from germination.

We supply liberal packets of Peas at 15 cts. each.

CULTURE—Peas require warm, light soil, well fertilized. As soon as the ground can be worked, open rows 3 or 4 inches deep, 2 to 3 feet apart, into which drop the Peas and cover them. Cultivate same as beans. Smooth varieties are best for early planting. The wrinkled kinds are more tender, and should be sown later. Wilson's Pedigree and Ameer may be sown in August for latest crop.

 **WILSON'S PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY.** Best of all earlies. Height 2½ ft. Ripens in about 44 days. Lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 8 lbs. \$2.50.

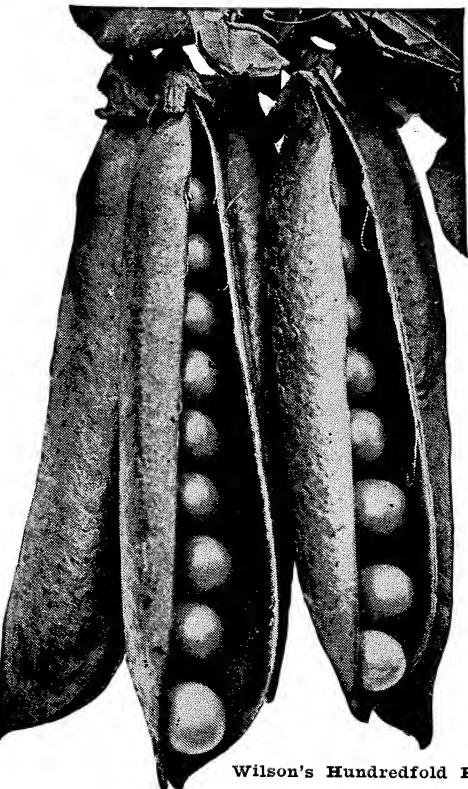
Ameer (Claudit). Height 3 feet. An extra early Pea of excellent quality, following Gradus, which it excels as a cropper. Also called Mammoth Alaska. The peas ripen uniformly, the pods are long, dark green, sweet, tender and delicious. Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 8 lbs. \$2.75.

American Wonder. Height 12 to 15 inches; extra early; large pods and Peas of good quality. Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 8 lbs. \$2.75.

Nott's Excelsior. Height 12 to 15 inches. Early; large pods; a favorite with home gardeners. Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 8 lbs. \$2.75.

 **GRADUS, or PROSPERITY.** Height 3½ ft. Largest, earliest and sweetest wrinkled Pea. Lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 8 lbs. \$3.25.

 **WILSON'S HUNDREDFOLD.** The vines are about 16 inches in height, sturdy, dark green and very productive. The pods are a showy dark green, about 4 inches long, broad and pointed and usually contain 8 or 9 large, dark green peas of excellent quality and flavor. It is the largest and most productive of the early dwarf varieties. Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 8 lbs. \$2.75.



Wilson's Hundredfold Pea.

Wilson's Delicious PEAS—Continued

LITTLE MARVEL. Very large pods; great yielder. Only 15 inches high.

Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 8 lbs. \$2.75.

LAXTONIAN (Dwarf Gradus or Blue Bantam). Height 1½ ft. Immense pods, and large peas of finest flavor. Very early. Lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.

Champion of England. A well-known standard late crop; large pods and peas. Height 5 feet. Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 8 lbs. \$2.75.

Telephone. Standard late-crop sort; immense pods and peas. Height 4 feet. Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 8 lbs. \$2.75.

Sweet PEPPERS or Hot

All, 10 cts. per liberal packet.

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

Ready for the table in 100 to 120 days.

CULTURE—Same as Eggplant. See page 13.

CHINESE GIANT. Very large; sweet and mild. ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.75.

The following sorts all 50 cts. per oz.; ¼ lb. \$1.75. **Bull Nose or Large Bell.** Bright red; hot. Large; regular shape.

Ruby Giant. Large fruits. Flesh solid, sweet, and mild. Ruby scarlet when ripe.

Neapolitan. A large mild bright red sort, very early and exceedingly productive.

Sweet Mountain. Large; regular in shape; mild flavor.

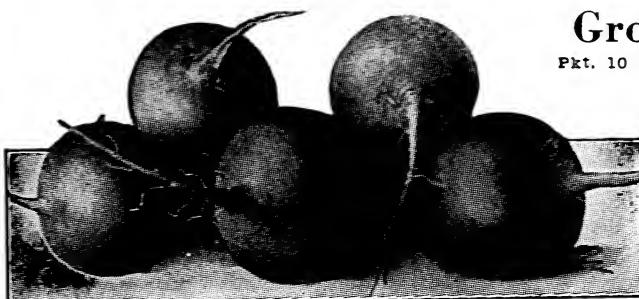
GET YOUR ROOT GARDEN STICK

A most useful article; almost indispensable to every one who plants a garden. See page 10.

TOO OFTEN THE CASE

Sam: "Yo' ain't got no brains."

Tam: "Ain't got no brains? Why, man, Ah got brains what ain't nevah been used."



Wilson's 20-Day Round Scarlet Radish.

Crisp RADISHES Brittle

Early or Late

Liberal Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

One ounce will sow a row about 50 feet long; 6 lbs. to an acre. Ready in 20 to 70 days.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked 1 inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart, just enough seed so they will not require thinning. For succession sow every two weeks. Sow winter varieties in July and August. Take up before freezing and store in sand in cellar or pit, and they will keep all winter.

WILSON'S 20-DAY, or ROUND SCARLET, EARLY. White, crisp, tender flesh; rapid grower.

ROUND SCARLET WHITE TIPPED, EARLY. (Sparkler). For frames or outdoors.

Scarlet Globe Shaped, Early. For forcing or for outdoor planting; crisp and tender.

French Breakfast. Olive-shaped; scarlet, white tip; quick grower; very fine.

ICICLE. Long, white, crisp and tender. Fine forcer.

Long Scarlet. Very brittle and sweet; matures in about 3 weeks. Splendid sort.

Scarlet China (Chinese Rose). Firm and crisp; good for winter or summer; oblong shape.

White Strasburg Summer. Very large; cylindrical.

White Stuttgart. Solid crisp pungent flesh; the largest of the turnip-shaped sorts. Give plenty of space. Matures in about 7 weeks.

GOLDEN YELLOW SUMMER. A splendid sort for summer sowing. Tender crisp flesh.

WINTER ROUND BLACK. Crisp and tender.

Winter Round White. Crisp and tender.

JAPANESE SAKURAJIMA (The Largest Radish in the World). Grows sometimes 3 feet around and 2 feet long, in 70 days, and is used like other radishes or cooked like turnips. Sow in May. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

JAPANESE COLOSSAL. Plant some of this great variety; it is oval-shaped, flesh and skin white, grows to immense size in 70 days and is as crisp as the smaller sorts; excellent keeper. Sow in May. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Delicious RHUBARB

Roots. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz. Transportation charges extra.

Seed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

How about your home; does it need paint?

A coat of paint will make that barn or garage look clean and bright and will add to the value of your property besides preserving the buildings.

We sell Sherwin-Williams paints and varnishes. Household painting guide and color cards free. Ask for them.

Grow PUMPKINS In Your Corn Patch

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00—except **Mammoth King**.

One ounce will plant about 30 hills.

Ready for the table in 75 to 120 days.

CULTURE—Sow early in May; make hills 4 to 10 feet apart each way; 4 to 6 seeds in the hill. When plants come up thin to two or three. Pumpkin seed can be sown with corn in about every fourth hill.

LARGE CHEESE, or PIE. Yellowish brown skin; deep yellow, fine-grained flesh. Sugar, or New England Pie (also called Winter Luxury). Orange fruits; yellow, tender flesh. Fine for pies.

MAMMOTH KING, or POTIRON. Produces immense Pumpkins, sometimes weighing 250 pounds. Deep Orange skin; light yellow flesh, tender and fine. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Connecticut Field. Very productive. Deep yellow, fine-grained flesh; orange colored skin. Fine for feeding cattle and excellent for pies.

Grow Plenty of SPINACH

The Broom of the Stomach

Liberal Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.—except New Zealand and King of Denmark.

One ounce will sow a row about 50 feet; 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Ready for use in 40 to 60 days.

CULTURE—For spring and summer use, sow in April in rows 1 foot apart, and 1 inch deep, and for succession sow every two weeks up to August. For winter use, sow in September and cover with straw or other protection on the approach of cold weather.

KING OF DENMARK (also called Emerald Standing, etc.). This variety is very slow to go to seed, continuing to grow and hold its fine quality after other sorts have gone. It makes very quick low growth producing dark green leaves of large size and very much crumpled. It is ready for use as soon as other varieties. The quality is excellent. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

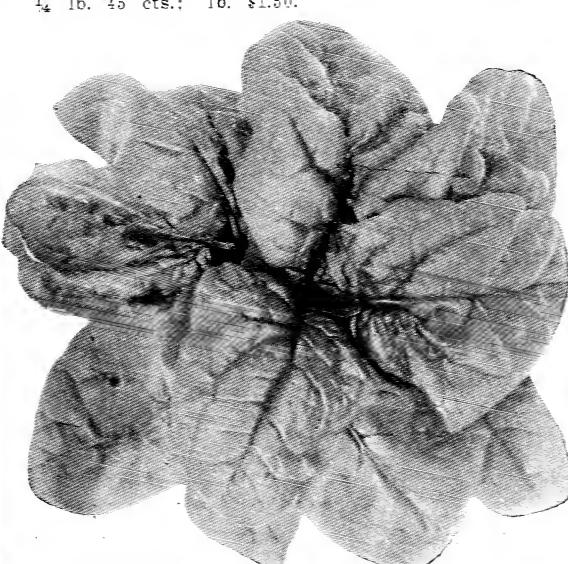
VICTORIA. Broad, dark green leaves of fine quality. A great heat-resister.

VIROFLAY, Thick Leaved. Very large, thick, dark green leaves; fine.

LONG SEASON (Triumph). Remains long in cutting condition, being slow to run to seed. Dark green leaves. Second early.

SAVOY LEAVED, or BLOOMSDALE. Quick growing; fine for fall sowing; crumpled leaves.

New Zealand. Grows well in hot weather. Soak seed before sowing. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



King of Denmark Spinach.

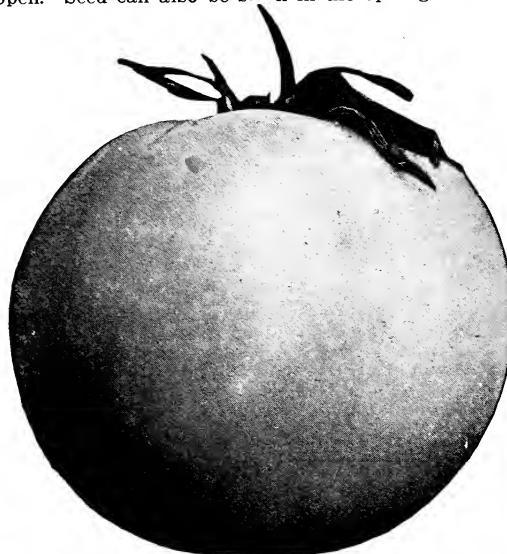
Everybody Should Plant **TOMATOES** For Vitamins

We shall have strong plants of several sorts in May.

All 10 cts. per liberal packet except Stirling Castle and Marglobe.

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. Ready for table 90 to 120 days from planting.

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds or under glass in March or April, and when the young plants have made three or four leaves, transplant into shallow boxes or cold-frames, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart. When danger of frost is over, set out in the open. Seed can also be sown in the open ground.



Marglobe Tomato.

MARGLOBE. This Great New Tomato was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is almost immune from rust and wilt. Its fine appearance, great productiveness, deep globe shape and superb table qualities is giving it first place wherever known. Its spreading habit of growth enables it to bear large, perfect globe-shaped fruit in great abundance. In color it is a most beautiful scarlet, ripening well up to the stem. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

WILSON'S VERIBEST. Bright scarlet, globe-shaped fruits. Firm flesh, free from acidity; vigorous, productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

GREATER BALTIMORE. Brilliant red fruits of medium size. Ripens evenly in clusters and is always free from ridges, cracks and blights. The best second early and main crop sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

PONDEROSA IMPROVED. Enormous purplish pink solid fruits free from acidity. Very productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA. Equals the red Ponderosa in size, but bears rich golden yellow fruits. Very striking when served sliced with red Ponderosa. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

John Baer. Firm bright scarlet globular fruits. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Matchless. Large, bright red, long keeper: solid fruit. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.

Chalk's Early Jewel. Extra early: bright red fruit, smooth and solid. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Stone Improved. Fruits large, light red, very solid, and of good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.

STIRLING CASTLE. (For forcing under glass.) Rich scarlet, medium size, solid, delicate flesh. One of the best. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75; oz. \$3.00.

Small-Fruited TOMATOES

Red Cherry, Pear, Peach, Plum; Yellow Plum, Peach, Pear, and Yellow Husk. Esteemed for preserves, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

A Splendid Oyster Substitute

One ounce will sow a row about 50 feet long.

Ready for table in 100 days after sowing.

CULTURE—Sow early in spring, in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows; cultivate the same as carrots or parsnips.

SANDWICH ISLAND. Large, white, smooth tapering roots. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.

SORREL For SOUPS and SALADS

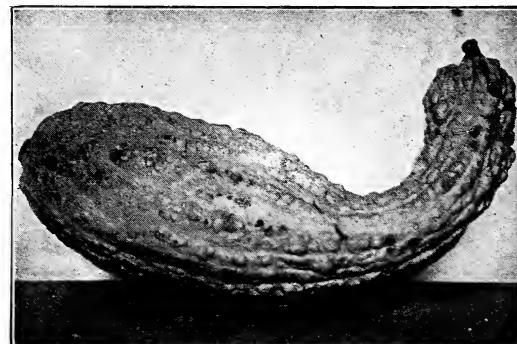
CULTURE—Sow seed in any good garden soil, in shallow drills a foot apart. Thin plants to a few inches apart and remove seed stalks as soon as they appear.

Large-Leaved. The largest leaved and best variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50.

SQUASHES For SUMMER or WINTER

One ounce will sow about 20 to 40 hills; 4 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE—Sow in hills, when the apple is in bloom, about 4 feet apart each way for the summer sorts, and 8 to 12 feet for the winter varieties, eight to ten seeds to the hill. When the plants come up and when danger of loss by insects is past, thin to three or four plants to the hill. Winter Squashes can be grown in cornfields in same way as pumpkins.



Wilson's Summer Crookneck Squash.

SUMMER VARIETIES, BUSH

All 10 cts. per liberal pkt.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50.

Ready in 40 to 60 days.

WILSON'S SUMMER CROOKNECK. Thick, yellow, dry flesh, of fine quality.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED. (Patty Pan.) Early; cream-white fruits.

Yellow Bush Scalloped (Patty Pan) (Golden Custard) Golden yellow flesh; fine quality; very large.

Cocozelle, or Italian Vegetable Marrow. Long; green.

Winter SQUASHES, Running

Ready in About 100 Days.

HUBBARD, CHICAGO WARTED. A reliable, old-time winter variety; large.

Vegetable Marrow, English. Very productive and deliciously flavored. Splendid for preserves.

SWISS CHARD. See under Beets, page 9.

Grow TURNIPS For Roots and Tops

Cook the Tops as You Do Spinach

Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.;
1 lb. \$1.25.; except White and Purple-Top Milan.

One ounce will sow a row about 100 feet long;
3 pounds to an acre. Ready for use in 60 to 90 days.

CULTURE—Sow seed in the open ground in April, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in rows a foot apart, and thin to 4 to 6 inches in the rows. Be sure to have the soil rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds. For fall and winter use sow in July and August.

If Turnips are strong, slice and soak them in water over night.

 **MILAN, WHITE.** Early; flat; smooth; white; tender and sweet; fine. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50.

 **MILAN, PURPLE-TOP.** Similar to above but with purple top. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50.

Golden Ball. Yellow flesh; medium size.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. Pure white flesh. Fine for spring, summer, or autumn planting.

Snowball. Pure white; quick grower.

Yellow Stone. Round; yellow flesh. Very fine keeper.

WILSON'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP RUTABAGA.

Uniform size, shape and quality; desirable for table use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.25.

The Milan Turnips are the most satisfactory for early spring sowing. They never fail to produce a crop and in a remarkably short time.

Fresh Recleaned

BIRD SEED, ETC.

All our Bird Seed is fresh and clean and of the best quality obtainable. Do not confound "Wilson's" with the kind you buy in cartons in drug stores, etc.

Canary Seed (not mixed). Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.

Canary Seed (mixed with Rape). Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.

Rape Seed (Bird Rape). Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.

Hemp Seed. Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.

Lettuce Seed for Birds. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.

Sunflower Seed for Parrots. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35.

Blue Maw (Poppy). $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.

Cuttle Fish Bone. Oz. 5 cts.; Lb. 70 cts.

Bird Gravel (or Sand). Cartons only. 10 cts. each.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE PRICES.

We try always to give a little more than expected, both in quality of goods and in efficiency of service.

REMEMBER! The most accessible Seed Store in Newark is WILSON'S, 79 Orange Street, just a few steps in from Broad Street. Plenty of room for your car right before the door!



Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

Intensely Interesting Items!

Wilson's Evergreen Lawn Seed	Page 1
How to Make a Lawn.....	Page 2
Wilson's Lawn Enricher....	Page 3
Insect Exterminators, etc...	Page 4
Wilson's Glorious Gladiolus	Page 5
How to Make a Vegetable Garden	Page 6
The Root Garden Stick....	Page 10
Delicious Pop Corn Confections	Page 12
How to Cut Flowers.....	Page 21
Wilson's Mammoth Zinnias.	Page 24
Ornamental Shrubs	Page 38
Evergreens	Page 39
Unadilla Yard and Garden Furniture	Page 40

 **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES** 

Sherwin-Williams Household Painting Guide Book Free. Send for it.

How to Take Care of Plants and Flowers in the Home

HAVE you ever noticed that some homes have an air of cozy restfulness while others seem to leave something to be desired?

It is in growing plants and bright blossoms that we find the medium through which we can add to our dwellings that priceless charm which makes them "homes" in every sense. In return for a little care and intelligent attention we may benefit by the cheery companionship of growing greenery and gay flowers in pots or window boxes.

Success with plants is not a matter of luck—it is a matter of "knowing how."

Real success with flowers in the house is based upon consideration of the fact that they are living organisms, eating, drinking and breathing like human beings.

All plants need soil in which the roots are anchored and from which part of the required food supply is drawn.

In the soil there must be water. First, because the sap is a liquid and requires water as the plant develops. Second, the necessary food cannot be absorbed through the roots unless it is in liquid form. Third, through its leaves moisture is given off and water is required to replace what is lost in this way.

Pure fresh air is just as essential for the well-being of the plant as it is for our own. Breathing through its leaves, the plant can be harmed when its air supply contains dust, gas, smoke, or other fumes.

Since it is a living organism, the plant must be supplied with proper food in sufficient quantities. Its food is taken partly from the soil and partly from the air through tiny leaf pores. In the leaves the food is acted upon by sunlight and the green matter in the leaf cells is changed into forms that the plant can use or "digest." This prepared food is carried again as part of the sap to all parts of the plant to form the tissue of stem, leaf, root, bud, flower and seed.

The plant diet includes a dozen or more kinds of food known as "elements." The most important of these foods are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and calcium (lime). The other plant food elements are usually present in most soils in sufficient quantities but these four most important ones are commonly lacking.

Nitrogen is needed for the building up of green stem and leaf tissues; phosphorous is necessary for the formation and ripening of flower and seed; potassium is needed to give body and strength to the plant as a whole; and calcium (lime), though to some extent a plant food, is mainly helpful in rendering the raw food material in the soil "digestible" and in keeping the soil "sweet" and wholesome.

Details of Care

Certain fixed principles apply to practically all the commoner kinds of plants that are grown in soil in pots, hanging baskets, window boxes, etc.

1. Provide a soil which is of such texture that it will not become hard, making it difficult for the roots to penetrate. Also it should be capable of absorbing and holding a fair amount of water, and porous enough to admit some air.

2. Maintain a sufficient food supply. The amount of soil in pots, tubs, etc., is so limited that its fertility is soon exhausted. To meet this condition, keep the plant supplied with food by using a concentrated fertilizer that can be worked into the soil or dissolved and applied in liquid form. Once a month is often enough for this.

3. Neither allow the soil to become bone-dry nor soggy. If the pot makes a hollow ringing sound when struck with the knuckles the soil is dry and needs water.

4. Provide proper drainage by placing in the bottom of every pot some small stones or pieces of

broken pottery. Never put a plant in any container which has no bottom hole for the escape of surplus water.

5. Where pots are kept standing in saucers or trays it is advisable to place a layer of pebbles between them and the pot. This keeps the bottom of the pot out of the excess moisture.

6. Freshen the foliage now and then by sprinkling with clear water. In the case of ivy, palms, dracaenias and other foliage plants, give the leaves an occasional sponging with slightly soapy water followed by a thorough rinsing with clear water.

7. Keep the plants where they can get plenty of direct daylight and, if possible, at least an hour of actual sunlight each day.

8. Try to give them some fresh air daily but protect them from sudden drafts or low temperatures (under 55 degrees F.). On particularly cold nights move them back from the window or cover them with paper cones, but do not place close to registers or radiators.

9. Protect them from fumes of cooking, from gas, or oil stoves or lamps, and from furnace gases.

10. Especially during the winter when the heat is on and the air indoors is dry, keep a dish of water near the plants so as to provide some atmospheric moisture.

11. When a flowering plant stops blooming, stop watering it and let it rest for a few weeks in a dim, cool (not cold) place. Then prune it back, repot it, water well and start it into growth again. Plants that have bloomed for Easter can be set out in a half shady corner of the garden (without being removed from their pots) as soon as the weather becomes warm. Leave them there till September.

12. Ferns and other foliage plants do not require rest or pruning but they can also be "plunged" in the garden over the summer. Indoors they need the same general care, with rather more water and a spraying with clear water every couple of weeks.

13. When the roots of a plant begin to come through the hole in the bottom of the pot (and also after a flowering plant has been rested and cut back) it should be repotted. First remove it, soil and all, from the old pot, then loosen and remove the hard soil from the root ball. Provide new, fertilized soil and a pot of the same size or, at most, one size larger. Put an inch of drainage material in the bottom and a little soil, then set the plant in about as deep as it stood before. Sift in the new soil and firm it thoroughly. Water well, preferably by setting the pot in a pan of water and allowing the soil to drink up all it will.

14. A plant newly dug from the garden and "potted up" (or one just repotted) should not, at first, be heavily watered, fertilized, put in a bright sunny window or otherwise forced into growth. The best plan is to sink the pot in a slightly shaded corner of the garden for a week or two, then bring it indoors and gradually bring it to a position where it will receive direct daylight and some sunlight every day. Abrupt changes of temperature or of light conditions should always be avoided, for plants are much more sensitive to them than most people realize.

15. The commonest insect pests on house plants are the small lice or aphids, the small round or woolly scale insects, and the tiny "red spiders" which are really mites. All these can usually be destroyed with a spray of nicotine or other solutions.

16. Before using an old pot a second time, scrub it with hot water and cleaning powder and rinse thoroughly.

Fertilis tablets are excellent for house plants. 25 cts. per box of 50; by mail, 30 cts.

Plants See, Suffer Pain, Experience Emotions

Plants respond to temperature, light, contact, shock, pressure, tension, gravity, electricity, wounding, gases and liquids. In fact, the only sense that plants are known to lack is hearing. If plants cannot see, it is difficult to explain the fact that the compass plants turn the flat surfaces of their leaves toward the sun at all times of day—toward the east in the morning, the west in the evening and straight up at noon. The sun flower, too, turns to face the sun. The marigold can be taught to close its leaves every six hours, instead of every twelve, by subjecting it to artificial light. The mimosa responds like an animal to blows or caresses, drooping under the former, folding its leaves under the latter as though the stroking were pleasant.

—So says Prof. C. H. Farr, of the University of Iowa.

HOW TO GROW FLOWERS *from* The Wilson Quality Flower Seeds

*All our Flower Seeds are delivered free anywhere in the United States.
Our packets contain a liberal quantity of seed.*

SOWING ANNUALS

All annuals can be sown in the garden in May when the ground is warm, either in a seed-bed or directly where they are to grow. There are some, such as Poppies, Eschscholtzia, Mignonette, Centaurea, etc., which, on account of lack of fibrous roots, cannot be transplanted without great setback. These should be sown, either broadcast or in rows, in the location desired. Most annual flowers, however, benefit by being transplanted so as to develop a better root-system. These are better started in a cold-frame or a specially prepared seed-bed, deeply dug and finely sifted on top. Most flower seeds are small and should be covered with only about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of soil; the very fine seeds are simply pressed into the soil. Water carefully through a fine rose, so as not to wash the seed out, and keep the soil moist. On warm, sunny days some shade should be given. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, they can be transplanted 1 inch apart into another seed-bed, or if they are not too close together, they may be left in the original bed until large enough to transplant into permanent places. Always remember that flowers need good soil, an open sunny situation, and sufficient space between the plants.

STARTING SEEDS IN HOTBEDS OR IN BOXES

Many annuals, such as Snapdragons, Stocks, Assters, Carnations, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlias, Pinks, Heliotrope, Lobelia, Pansies, Petunias, Phlox, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Vinca, Verbena, if sown outside do not bloom until quite late in the summer, but you can have them early if you sow the seed in the hotbed. March is about the best time to sow, except for Lobelias, and Stocks, which can be started as early as February. Sow either directly in the hotbed in shallow drills or in pans or boxes. The soil should be light, finely sifted, and well watered. Scatter seeds evenly, but not too thinly. After sowing press the soil down with a flat board and cover with newspaper to prevent too rapid evaporation. This covering must be removed as soon as the seedlings are up. Always water through a fine hose, and only when necessary, with tepid water and as much as possible in the forenoon or midday on bright sunny days, for if the soil is too wet over night, the small seedlings will become chilled and damp or rot off. When seedlings have four leaves, transplant in similar boxes 1 inch apart or singly into small pots, shifting into larger ones if necessary. Ventilate more or less according to the weather and gradually harden the plants, setting them out when all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. Cultivate frequently and stimulate plant growth by applying a top dressing of sheep manure, poultry manure or bonemeal to the soil at frequent intervals. (See back cover page for fertilizers, etc.) Keep seed-pods removed; never allow withered flowers to remain on the plants if you want them to bloom right through the season.

HOW TO GROW PERENNIALS, INCLUDING THOSE WHICH ARE BIENNIALS (LASTING BUT TWO YEARS)

Perennials will bloom the second year from seed and are permanent thereafter. Most of them are so hardy that they do not require protection during winter. We find among them some of our most beautiful cut-flowers and many of the old-fashioned favorites of grandmother's garden. A hardy border is a continual source of joy; from earliest spring to late autumn it will be resplendent with color. Once established, such borders need no other attention than to be kept free from weeds and to be given an occasional topdressing with fertilizer.

WHEN TO SOW PERENNIALS

Many of the hardy flowers will bloom the first year from seed if sown in the hotbed in February or March. Outdoors they may be sown any time from May 1st to August. A coldframe is an ideal place, but, if you have no coldframe, prepare a seed-bed of finely sifted light soil, made rich by adding and mixing with it poultry manure, sheep manure, or bonemeal. See inside front cover. Sow the seed in shallow drills or squares of suitable size, partitioned off with laths; cover $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or more, according to the size of the seed—the very fine ones should only be pressed into the soil with a flat board—water gently but thoroughly through a fine rose and do not allow the soil to become dry while the seed is in process of germination, for as soon as the seed has sprouted and until it becomes a plant with roots, its life depends entirely on soil moisture. Seed-beds must be shaded from the sun in summer and carefully watched and watered until the plants have made from four to five leaves. While most hardy flower seeds germinate in from eight to fourteen days, there are some which take a month or more, so do not become impatient. If seedlings come up too thick, pull out some and transplant elsewhere in boxes or other seed-beds, and when the plants are large enough set them out in their permanent places. This, however, should not be done later than October 1st, in order to allow sufficient time for them to take firm root before frost. Cover with leaves or salt hay, applied after the ground is frozen. Too early covering sometimes causes heating and consequent decay of plants, and it also encourages field-mice.

EXPLANATION OF LETTERS USED IN THIS SECTION.

HA. Hardy Annual. **TP.** Tender Perennial.
HHA. Half-Hardy Annual. **HB.** Hardy Biennial.
HP. Hardy Perennial. **TB.** Tender Biennial.

HPL Hardy Perennials that flower the first year if sown early.

To Keep Cut Flowers

In cutting flowers use a sharp knife. Cut with as short a stem as will be used when finally arranged in the vases. The shorter the stem the longer the flowers will keep. Cut early in the morning or in the evening.

During hot weather carry a pail of water into the garden and put stems into it as soon as they are cut.

Flowers that wilt quickly should have their stems cut again under water.

Poppies will last several days in the house if treated properly when cut. Take a pitcher of boiling water to the place where the plants are growing. Put the stems into the boiling water soon as cut, keep them there a minute or so and then put them into cooler water.

Pick Oriental Poppies when bud is opening.

Paeonies may be cut when petals are unfolding and kept in a cool, dark place. They may be kept this way for several weeks and when brought to the light will open shortly and be as beautiful as if they had remained on the plant.

Pick Gladoliis when two lower flowers are open, always leaving a few leaves on the plant to ripen the bulb. Cut stems each day and remove flowers as they fade.

Hot water treatment is excellent for Dahlias.

Flowers that have a woody stem should have an inch of the outer bark scraped away.

This is an excellent formula to use in the water to make the flowers last: One tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda and one tablespoonful of household ammonia all dissolved in one quart of water. When using add a tablespoonful of this solution to one pint of water. Undiluted carbonate water is also good.

When arranging short-stemmed flowers in bowls half fill the bowls with sand, soak well and stick stems into sand. Keep bowls filled with water constantly.

General List of the Wilson Quality Flower Seeds

Wilson's Haphazard Flower-Garden Mixture

Sow some of this broadcast in any out-of-the-way place and you can be sure of plenty of flowers for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Wilson's New Cut-Flower Seed Mixture

Every item in this new mixture is suitable for cut flowers and is so planned as to produce a continuous array of bloom all summer. Sow it between your vegetable rows, in odd corners and on vacant lots. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

Wilson's Gorgeous Giant Spencer Sweet Peas

All 10 cts. per pkt.; 40 cts. per ounce—except quoted otherwise.

One ounce will sow a single row 20 feet long

A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas, hence a trench should be dug $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and filled with loam mixed with bone-meal or well-rotted stable manure. Thoroughly pulverize the soil, giving level cultivation. Make your drills not over 3 inches deep and 6 to 12 inches apart and cover the seed to the full depth of the drill. Do not draw the earth up to the stems, as that causes stem-rot. Sow plentifully, and thin plants to about 2 or 3 inches apart. About 1 foot away from each row or drill cover the ground with a layer of straw or lawn clippings, and when watering instead of playing your hose directly on the plants, turn it on the straw or mulch, and you'll be surprised how the plants will thus keep supplied with moisture, insuring fine healthy blooms. Spring sowings should be made as soon as the ground can be prepared.

White—

Constance Hinton. Very large flower. Black seed.
King White. Finest of all whites.

Pink—

Hercules. Rosy pink; very large.

Cream-Pink—

Picture. Cream-pink apricot suffusion. Fine.
Miss California. Cream-pink orange salmon.
Oz. 60 cts.

Salmon and Carmine—

Barbara. Salmon-orange.
George Herbert. Rosy carmine.
Renown. Carmine rose.

Maroon—

Warrior. Giant maroon.

Blue—

Mrs. Tom Jones. Bright delphinium blue. Extra.
Colne Valley. Light blue.
Wedgewood. Clear blue.

Lavender and Purple—

Royal Purple. As named.
Hawmark Lavender. Pale blue-lavender.

Scarlet and Crimson—

Crimson King. Rich glowing crimson.
Campfire. Brightest sunproof-scarlet.
Oz. 60 cts.
Royal Scot. Brilliant scarlet.

Bicolor, Striped, Picotee-Edged—

Annie Ireland. White, pink edge.
Blue Picotee. White-edged bright blue.



Wilson's Giant Spencer Sweet Peas.

WILSON'S SILVER-GILT MEDAL MIXTURE OF SPENCERS

A beautiful blend of all the best and newest varieties. No better assortment of colors can be had at any price. Each color class is properly proportioned so that the mixture will give a colorful and harmonious whole. Even all the worth-while novelties of recent years are included in this incomparable assortment.
Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

WILSON'S SUPERB MIXTURE OF GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

These are the old-fashioned sorts with medium-sized flowers; very fragrant. Extra fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Anyone can have a friend who, himself knows how to be a friend.

FLOWERS FOR SHADY AND PARTLY SHADED PLACES

Achillea, Balsams, Begonia, Bellis, Campanula, Columbine, Coreopsis, Foxglove, Lobelia, Myosotis (Forget-me-not), Pansy, Poppy (Perennial), Aconitum, Clarkia, Godetia, Nemophila, Lupinus, Schizanthus, Larkspur.

Wilson's Superb American Asters

"Foretelling that Autumn draweth nigh"

CULTURE—Asters should have an open, sunny position, tho they will do well in slight shade. They prefer good, heavy, loamy, well drained soil, enriched with well rotted cow manure or a good chemical fertilizer, **AND THE ADDITION OF LIME** or wood ashes well raked or harrowed in. Do not grow them on the same ground year after year. For early flowering the seed should be started indoors in March or April. Use a sprinkling of coarse salt wood ashes and lime in your seedbed and you won't be troubled with plant lice. Transplant 1 inch apart when they have made their third leaf and transfer to their flowering quarters in May or early June. Cultivate often. For August and late-flowering sow in the open in May, in a prepared seed-bed, transplanting when 2 or 3 inches high. They may also be sown where they are to flower with good results.

The height and earliness of the various classes are indicated by figures and letters, thus: 1, very dwarf, to 6, tallest growing; E, early; M, medium, and L, late.

All 10 Cents Per Packet, Except Quoted Otherwise.

☞ California Giant Asters 4 M

A beautiful new variety with very large flowers of the Crego type, and with the habit of growth and long stems of the Branching sorts. Stand up well after being cut. Very attractive sort. Each color: Pkt. 15 cts.; 1 pkt. each of the 3 colors. 40 cts.

Deep Rose—Dark Purple—Light Blue—Mixed
½ oz. 50 cts.; ¼ oz. 80 cts.

Early Branching or Royal Asters 4 M

One of the best Asters of recent introduction, and might briefly be described as an early flowering form of our Giant-Branching, coming into bloom in July or early August.

Lavender—Shell Pink—White—Purple—Mixed Colors
½ oz. 40 cts.; ¼ oz. 75 cts.

Giant Branching Asters 6 L

The plants form strong, branching bushes 2 to 2½ feet high, bearing on long, strong stems flowers which, under ordinary cultivation, average 5 inches across. They are usually at their best during September.

**Azure Blue—Crimson—Lavender—Purple—Rose-Pink
Shell-Pink—White—Mixed Colors**
½ oz. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Asterum or Crego's Giant Comet Asters 4 M

We consider this the finest and largest of all Comet Asters, bearing immense fluffy flowers, as fine as any Chrysanthemum, and when cut keep in good condition longer than any other of this type.

White—Shell-Pink—Purple—Rose—Lavender—Mixed
½ oz. 40 cts.; ¼ oz. 75 cts.

Queen of the Market Asters 3 E

A first-class early flowering Aster, coming into flower in July, of branching habit; flowers of good size and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting; 1 foot.

**Lavender—Crimson—Shell-Pink—White—Purple
Mixed Colors**
½ oz. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Single Asters (Comet Type)

This type of Aster has met with considerable demand recently. From a decorative point of view the possibilities are immense. Their large blooms, often measuring 4 to 5 inches across, make them truly conspicuous.

**White—Light Rose—Dark Blue—Dark Violet
Scarlet (Marechal Joffre)—Mixed Colors**
½ oz. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Hardy Perennial Asters (Michaelmas Daisies)

Now fill a most important place in all hardy flower gardens, lighting up the borders and shrubberies with their masses and clouds of dainty and brightly colored blossoms throughout the autumn months up to November, when other flowers are scarce.

Large-flowering Sorts. Various shades of blue.
Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 75 cts.



Giant Branching Asters.

WORTH WHILE NEWER ASTERS

Crimson Giant Aster 4 M

This variety has all the good qualities of our Superb Giant-Branching type, but is of upright growth, with extra large, densely double, rich blood crimson flowers, few under 5 inches across, on stems 15 to 18 inches long, making a brilliant bed or border. 15 cts. per pkt.; 2 pkts. 25 cts.

½ oz. 75 cts.; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

Heart of France Aster 6 L

This recent introduction is the largest flowering of the very dark red sorts; plants grow about 24 inches high, nicely branched, bearing in September their large, rich, deep ruby-red flowers on long, strong stems. 15 cts. per pkt.; 2 pkts. 25 cts.

½ oz. 75 cts.; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

New Extra Early Pink Aster 3 E

Has a much larger flower than Queen of the Market and comes into bloom 7 to 10 days earlier. It is of the lateral habit of growth, the plant produces 6 to 8 stems 15 to 20 inches long, each bearing a large perfectly double flower. The flower is of the Comet type, 4 to 5 inches across and of a beautiful light rose pink. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 for 25 cts.

½ oz. 75 cts.; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

SEMESAN: SEED DISINFECTANT

Mix a small quantity of Semesan powder with your Aster seeds before sowing—a teaspoonful to one ounce of seed, a "pinch" of the powder to a packet—shake together for a minute and sow. Protects against fungus and disease. 2 ozs. 60 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$2.75.

Wilson's Mammoth Double-Flowering Zinnias

Hardy Annuals. Bloom Continuously from Early Summer Till Frost.

(YOUTH AND OLD AGE)

THE Zinnia has gained more steadily in popularity than any of our annuals because of the interest taken in it by plant-breeders who have tried to excel one another in improving existing forms and bringing out new ones each year. We are offering this season some of the newer forms which will, we feel sure, at once become popular in your garden. Few, if any, of the annuals have greater utility value. In the mixed border they may be had in bloom from early summer until frost, and they are splendid when used as cut flowers. To get best results, seed should be sown either indoors in a sunny window and the plants transplanted to the garden early in May, or started outdoors and plants transplanted later. Leave at least 2 feet between plants as they are robust growers and need sufficient space to attain maximum development.

Wilson's Mammoth Double Giants.

Flowers of gigantic size, perfect form, densely double and very brilliant. The strain we offer represents the highest grade of perfection and cannot be excelled. Height 2 to 3 ft.

Giant Scarlet. Very rich.

Giant White. Exquisite.

Giant Golden Yellow. Pure golden yellow. Free flowering.

Giant Purple Shades. Rich and impressive.

Giant Buttercup. A pleasing and delicate yellow.

Giant Flesh Color. Splendid flesh pink; a most attractive color.

Giant Rose Queen. Perfect shaped flowers. The most captivating rose color imaginable.

Giant Deep Salmon. Exquisite shade.

All of the above same price.

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85 cts.; oz. \$1.50.

Collection: 1 pkt. each of above 8 colors, 70 cts.

Giant Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$1.40.

WILSON'S GIANT PICOTEE TYPE. Choice Mixed Colors. A remarkable new and distinct class with beautiful double flowers, each petal being distinctly tipped with various shades, resembling the Picotee Carnations.

Pkt. 25 cts.

WILSON'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Contains everything that is new, and rare in Zinnias, including the Dahlia-Flowered, Picotee and Mammoth types, and is sure to produce the most pleasing and satisfactory results. Pkt. 25 cts.; 3 pkts. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75; oz. \$3.25.

GLADIOLUS. Probably the most satisfactory of all the summer flowering bulbs since it is not exacting as to soil and is practically immune from insect pests. Blooms may be had all summer by planting every week or ten days from April to end of July. **Our Gold Medal Rainbow Mixture is unequalled.** Let us prove it. See page 5.



Single Specimen of
Wilson's New Giant Dahlia Flowered Zinnia.

Wilson's New Giant Cactus, or Dahlia Flowered Zinnias

The plants of this new race are very sturdy and produce many flowers with stout stems. In formation the broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other. The flowers often measure 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. In general appearance, the flowers compare with the Show Dahlias.

Canary Bird. Beautiful canary-yellow flowers of exquisite form and great substance. Pkt. 25 cts.

Old Rose. The name itself adequately describes this beautiful sort; the charm and beauty of the flowers place it in a class by itself. Pkt. 25 cts.

Crimson Monarch. Shining crimson-scarlet. Immense flowers, often 8 ins. in diameter under good cultivation. Vigorous grower. A marvelous production. Pkt. 25 cts.

Exquisite. The flowers resemble a large decorative dahlia. A lovely shade of rose deeper toward the center. Pkt. 25 cts.

illumination. Fiery orange of magnificent size and form always fully double. Pkt. 25 cts.

Polar Bear. Monstrous flowers of the purest white borne in remarkable profusion. The best white zinnia. Pkt. 25 cts.

Golden State. An immense orange yellow, changing slightly as the flower ages but at all times worthy its name. Exquisite. Pkt. 25 cts.

Dream. Fine deep lavender, turning to purple. A new and desirable shade. Pkt. 25 cts.

Gold Medal Hybrids. A special mixture of above and other colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Collection: 1 pkt. each of the 8 named sorts for \$1.75.

DWARF DOUBLE LILLIPUT ZINNIAS

IMMUNE FROM INSECT PESTS.

Charming plants for the border, only 1 foot high and literally covered with tiny globe- or ball-shaped, very double Zinnias resembling the pompon dahlia. In bloom from June until frost. They are very satisfactory for edging beds or borders. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

WONDERFUL FOR EDGING FLOWER BEDS OR BORDERS.

Ageratum

(Floss Flower). H.A. The most satisfactory bedding plant for our climate. Rain rarely spoils the flowers, and the colors do not fade. A September sowing will give plants to bloom all winter indoors. For a bed of lovely color use AGERATUM for an edging to CAL-
ENDULA, both easily raised from seed.

Blue Perfection. Deep blue; compact; 9 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Imperial Dwarf Blue. 8 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Imperial Dwarf, White. 8 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Little Blue Star. Light blue. 4 to 5 inches. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Agrostemma

Coronaria (Rose Campion). HP. 2 feet. Fine for dry places. Pkt. 10c.

Achillea

(Yarrow). HP1. **White** (Ptarmica, "The Pearl"). Grows about 2 feet high, with heads of purest white, double flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Aconitum

(Monkshood). HP. **Blue** (Napellus). Long spikes of curiously shaped blue flowers. Fine for shade. 3 to 5 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Alyssum

(Sweet Alyssum) H.A. Covered from early summer to fall with small, pure-white flowers of a delicate fragrance. One of the prettiest and most generally used edging plants.

Little Gem. H.A. White. Dwarf, compact; 6 ins. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.

Sweet (A. maritimum) H.A. White. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Lilac Queen. H.A. Pale lilac; very dainty. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Yellow (A. saxatile compactum, Basket of Gold). H.P1. Blooms the first season if sown early indoors; fine for rockwork; 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

Amaranthus

H.A. Effective annuals, with striking foliage, growing from 2 to 4 feet high; useful in borders of tall plants or for the centers of large beds. Thrive best in sunny locations in average soil.

SUNRISE. The most brilliant of this class.

The foliage is a striking bronzy-crimson, each branch terminating with a tuft of bright scarlet-carmine leaves. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts.

Love-Lies-Bleeding (A. caudatus). Drooping crimson flowers. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Anchusa

(Allanet). HP. **Italica, Dropmore.** Blue; flowers in abundance all summer. Pkt. 15 cts.



Can you fancy a garden without a border of ALYSSUM?



THE COLUMBINE, "fragile yet not weak" as it flutters in the breeze.

Antirrhinum

See Snapdragon, page 35

Aquilegia

(Columbine). HP. Hardy perennial herbaceous plant of the Crow foot family, easily grown from seed sown in the open ground either early in the spring (when plants will often bloom the same season) or in August or September. No other plant has so airy a grace or is more generous of its blooms or better adapted for cutting. Blooms in May, June, and July. A bed of the Long Spurred Hybrids, edging a bit of woodland or shrubbery, is one of the loveliest sights imaginable.

Long Spurred Hybrids (Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain). A splendid mixture of Columbines, comprising new and pleasing color combinations; effective and striking. Many shades of lavender, blue, white, yellow, scarlet and pink, all having long spurs. Pkt. 25 cts.

Long Spurred Hybrids. An excellent mixture containing many colors and shades, the individual flowers having long spurs. Pkt. 15 cts.

Mixed Colors, Double. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Mixed Colors, Single. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Arctotis grandis

(Blue-eyed African Daisy). H.A. This lovely annual delights in a sunny location. The long-stemmed daisy-like flowers are pure white, the under sides lavender, and the centres soft gray blue; silvery foliage. Wonderful in a blue and white border or with pale yellows. Blooms from July till frost; valuable for cutting, lasting a week in the house. 2 to 3 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

Asparagus

Easily raised from seed sown in early spring in heat. Valuable for bouquets and table decoration. Also makes a nice plant for conservatory.

Plumosus nanus. Dwarf; largely used by florists. **Sprengeri.** Fine for basketwork and for use with cut-flowers.

Price either sort: Pkt. of 10 seeds, 15 cts.; 100 seeds, \$1.00.

Asters

See page 23.

Baby's Breath

See Gypsophila, p. 30

Husband: "My dear, these seeds you've ordered won't flower until the second summer." Wife: "Oh, that's quite all right. This is last year's catalogue."—Punch.



Balsam (Lady Slipper), an old favorite in grandmother's garden. Don't you remember?

Balsam

(Lady Slipper). HA. Double Camelia-Flowered. An old favorite, of easiest culture, loving hot sun, rich soil, and plenty of water. Seed sown in the open ground in May soon produces handsome bushes 1½ feet high with large flowers nestling among the leaves close to the stems. Transplanting twice or thrice tends to dwarf plants into better shape. In transplanting, allow 12 to 18 inches each way. Blooms all summer.

Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Begonia

semperflorens, VERNON. TP. Blood-red flowers and foliage. Pkt. 15 cts.

Bellis Perennis

(Double English Daisy). HP. The favorite little perennial "Button Daisy,"

hardy if mulched over winter, though new plants each year from seed give best results. Flowers in autumn if sown in spring.

White, Snowball. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pink, Longfellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed. Finest. Pkt. 10 cts.

Blue Lace Flower

(*Didiscus Coeruleus*).

HA. Long stemmed lavender blue flowers. Constant bloomer. Height 3 feet. Seed requires 3 to 4 weeks to germinate. Plant in partial shade. Pkt. 15 cts.

Calendula

(Pot of Gold; Scotch Marigold)

HA. A bed of Calendula is one of the bright spots of the garden. They are easily raised. Flower quickly from seed, and will bloom without interruption until cut down by frost. Sow where they are to grow, 2 to 3 seeds together, at intervals of 12 inches, pull out the weakest ones, and leave but one plant to grow, or start the seed indoors in March or April and transplant outdoors in May. 12 inches.

THE BALL (New). Bright glowing orange, uniformly double, grows upright on long stiff stems. Fine for outdoor culture or for forcing. Pkt. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.; ½ oz. 70 cts.; oz. \$2.50.

Orange King. Rich dark orange.

Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; ½ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Lemon Queen, or Sulphur Yellow.

Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Mixed, Officinalis f. pl. From named sorts.

Not the common mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Canary Bird Vine

HA. 15 to 20 ft. A dainty vine with beautiful cut leaves and pretty delicate flowers of a clear canary-yellow. Does well in the shade. Continuous bloomer. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Candytuft

A very hardy, easily grown little annual that blooms all the summer. It is a universal favorite for beds and masses. Successive sowings should be made during the summer (sow in July for fall flowers) while the last sowing in the autumn will produce flowers early in spring. One foot high.

White Giant Hyacinth-flowered. Extra fine. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; ½ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Carmine. Bright carmine-rose. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Crimson. Rich, deep shade. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Flesh Pink. Very popular shade. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Lilac. Delicate shade. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50c.

Perennial Candytuft (Iberis). HP.

Lilac (Gibraltarica). Very large flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

White (I. sempervirens). For rockeries, etc. Pkt. 25 cts.

Cardinal Climber

(Scarlet Queen). Fiery cardinal flowers about 1½ inches in diameter. Dark green laciniate leaves. Pkt. of 20 seeds, 10 cts.

Calliopsis

HA. Showy, free-flowering annuals of clear yellows and rich red-maroons and browns, of easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer. Give plenty of room between plants.

Crimson King. Large crimson flowers. 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Golden Wave (C. Drummondii). 1 foot. Flowers yellow with a rich crimson circle around the eyes. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Mixed, Single, Tall. Very choice. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

See also Coreopsis (Perennial), page 28.

Campanula

Rich in color and profuse in bloom. In June and July they flower most profusely. If sown early the hardy perennials will bloom early the next year. Cultural directions on page 21.

Perennial Varieties

Medium (Single Canterbury Bells). The old-fashioned sort, with beautiful, large, bell-shaped blossoms.

Blue, Rose, White and Mixed Colors. Each 10 cts. per pkt.

Calycanthemum (Cup-and-Saucer; Canterbury Bells). The finest type.

Rose, Blue, White and Mixed Colors. Each 15 cts. per pkt.

Carnation

MARGUERITE. HHA. These Carnations begin flowering in about twelve weeks from time of sowing. Large, double, highly scented flowers on long stems. With slight protection they will survive ordinary winters.

Crimson, White and Mixed Colors. Each 10 cts. per pkt.

Castor-Oil Bean

See Ricinus, p. 34.

Celosia

See Cockscomb, page 28, and Chinese Woolflower, page 27.



CHRYSANthemum, the popular Coronarium variety so easily grown in the amateur garden.

Centaurea or Cornflower

Sow early in spring. Blooms steadily from early summer till frost if kept from seeding; even then will self seed for future seasons. One of the truest blues in the garden; grows and blooms anywhere, and is excellent for cutting. A cluster of the blue sorts combined with yellow Calliopsis, Marigolds, Calendulas, make a beautiful combination.

Also called Ragged Sailor, Kaiser Blumen, etc.

DOUBLE CORNFLOWER

(*Centaurea cyanus*). H.A.

These popular annuals are also known as Bachelor's Buttons, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, etc.

Dark Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

White. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Various Centaureas H.A.

Rosy Lavender (*C. Americana*; Basket Flower). A splendid variety growing 3 feet high and bearing immense blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dusty Miller (*C. gymnocarpa*). Finely cut silvery-gray foliage. Fine bedders. 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

White (*C. candidissima*; Dusty Miller) (*Cineraria*). For beds, hanging-baskets, pots, etc. Pkt. 10c.

Centaurea Imperialis

(Giant Imperial Sweet Sultans)

These are wonderful for cutting—long-stemmed, exquisitely fringed, most graceful in appearance, and delightfully fragrant. The most beautiful colors are found among them. Easy to grow, flowering freely from June until frost. For fine flowers, successive sowings should be made two weeks apart during May and June. They do well in a rich, loose soil and will amply reward the gardener for the care and preparation of the bed. They do better if thinned and not transplanted. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. 2 to 3 feet.

Marguerite. Pure white.

Graziosa. Lilac.

Favorite. Brilliant rose.

Splendens. Rich purple.

Mixed Colors.

Collection: 1 pkt. each of the 4 sorts for 35 cts.

All pkt. 10c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Chinese Forget-Me-Not

(*Cynoglossum amabile*). An annual recently introduced from China; of the easiest culture, forming strong plants about 18 inches high and producing through the summer months sprays of intense blue Forget-me-not-like flowers. A splendid addition to the comparatively short list of real blue flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childsii).

The flowers resemble a ball of wool. The plants will average 2 feet in height. They branch freely, and by mid-summer are covered with blooms. Bloom all during the fall and retain full beauty and color until severe frost. Besides being a most serviceable bedding flower it is well suited for cutting, lasting in water almost a week. Sow outdoors in April, and thin the plants to stand 8 inches apart.

Crimson. Handsome balls of rich crimson. Magnificent. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Pink. This is a delicate, yet rich shade. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Yellow. A rich shade that blends well with the other two. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

1 pkt. each of the 3 colors for 40 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 for 25 cts.

Chrysanthemum H.A.

Showy garden favorites, fine for cut-flowers. These hardy annuals are summer-flowering border plants, quite distinct from the hardy perennial and autumn-flowering sorts.

Morning Star. Sulphur-yellow, very pretty.

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Evening Star (*C. segetum*; Golden Marguerite). Pure golden yellow flowers, 3 inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Mixed, Single (Tricolor). Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. Yellow, Double. Rich color. Pkt. 10 cts.

White, Double. Fine. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Mixed, Coronarium. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Cineraria

TP. One of the most useful and ornamental greenhouse plants.

Mixed Grandiflora Prize. Pkt. 50 cts.

Clarkia

HA. Does well in sun or shade; grows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, with leafy racemes of double flowers. Splendid for cutting. Blooms all summer.

Pure White (*C. elegans alba*). Pkt. 10 cts.

Salmon Queen. Salmon-pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Queen. Splendid. Pkt. 10 cts.

Purple King. Light purple. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed, Double. New shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

Collection: 1 pkt. each of the 4 sorts for 35 cts.



Imperial Sweet Sultans—Fragile but long lasting, fragrant and altogether charming.



Feathered Cockscomb (*Celosia plumosa*). Splendid for drying for winter bouquets.

Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*). HA. Free-blooming annuals, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich but with plenty of moisture and blooming all summer. Fine for drying for winter bouquets.

Our seed produces large combs.

Glasgow Prize. Dark crimson. Extra fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

Empress. Dwarf red. Pkt. 15 cts.

Dwarf Mixed. Extra. Pkt. 10 cts.

Feathered Cockscombs

(*Celosia plumosa*). HA.

Make fine plants for large beds or groups; the plumes can be cut and dried for winter bouquets.

Triumph of the Exposition. Crimson. 3 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Thompsoni magnifica, Mixed.

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Pride of Castle Gould. All shades of yellow and rose to crimson. Splendid.

Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Childsii. See Chinese Woolflower, page 27.

For a perfect lawn sow
WILSON'S EVERGREEN LAWN SEED.
See page 1.
How to make a lawn—See page 2.

Climbing Vines from Seed

Climbing vines are very useful in camouflaging some fence or telegraph pole or pile of rocks, with their attractive foliage or brilliant display of color, transforming them into beautiful spots. The hardy kinds such as Morning Glories, Ipomoea, etc., may be planted early in the spring, but the more tender climbers such as Canary Bird Vine, Dolichos, Gourds, etc., should not be planted until May.

Canary Bird Vine	see page 26
Cardinal Climber	see page 25
Cobaea scandens	see this page
Dolichos	see page 29
Gourds	see page 30
Humulus (Japanese Hop)	see page 30
Ipomoea	see page 31
Morning Glory	see page 32
Momordica	see page 32
Fueraria (Kudzu Vine)	see page 34
Mixed Annual Climbers.	
Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.	

Cosmos

HA. Produces thousands of beautiful flowers in white, pink and crimson shades in autumn when other flowers are scarce. When about a foot high pinch tops to induce bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich, soil, but do well almost anywhere. About 6 ft.

WILSON'S GIANT-FLOWERED

Lady Lenox. Pink. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Lady Lenox. White. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Perfection, Crimson. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Perfection, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 50c.

WILSON'S EXTRA-EARLY COSMOS

Flowers in July.

Crimson. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

White. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Pink. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

EXTRA - EARLY DOUBLE - CRESTED

COSMOS The flowers are of good size, with fully double centers and an outer row or crest of broad ray-petals. This is the best of all Cosmos for cut-flowers. Produces a large number of doubles.

Whirlwind White. Splendid. Pkt. 25 cts.

Peach Blossom Pink. Exquisite. Pkt. 25 cts.

Carnelia Crimson. Brilliant shade. Pkt. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Good Will Defined

Good will is thus defined in a decision of the Supreme Court: "Good will is the disposition of a pleased customer to return to the place where he has been well treated." (Many of ours have been coming back for 12 years.)

Convolvulus

See Morning-Glory, page 32, and Ipomoea, page 31.

Coreopsis

Yellow (*C. lanceolata grandiflora*). HP1. Large flowers in abundance, from June till frost. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.

Cypress Vine

See page 31, Ipomoea Quamoclit.

Cobaea scandens

HA. Fine climber.

Purple. Bell-shaped flowers. 15 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

White. Same as above. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cut-Flower Mixture

See page 22.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

It would take 5,000 bees to weigh a pound. Women spend 85% of the world's money. There are 2,174 different characters in the works of Dickens.

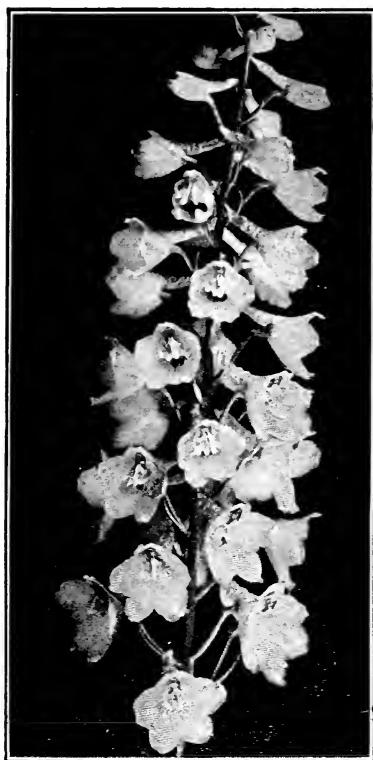
The soil of Siberia is sometimes frozen to a depth of 63 feet.

It costs about £10,000 annually to feed the creatures in the London Zoo.

The average newspaper has more words than a standard novel.

The ruby is the heaviest of precious stones. Next come the garnet, topaz, and diamond, in the order named.

Delphinium

(Perennial Larkspur).
HP.1.

Delphinium. Of majestic dignified splendor. Monarch of the garden.

Blue, White Center (D. formosum). 3 feet.
Pkt. 25 cts.

WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS

MIXED. Splendid strain of vigorous habit. Immense spikes in all the varying shades of blue with iridescent colorings and markings making them almost radiant in their splendor.

Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

FOR ANNUAL LARKSPUR, see page 31.

Datura Wrightii

(Angel's Trumpet)
HHA. White and lilac; sweet-scented; 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Dahlias

(From seed). HHIP.1. Grown very readily from seed and flowering the first season. It has been said that when the Dahlias bloom they turn the little afternoon garden tea party into "a regal reception." Just now they are enjoying an exceptional era of popularity. Why not start some new kinds from seed and thus secure the finest of blooms together with the joy of achievement and of unexpected results? From a single packet of seed you may obtain a seedling worth its weight in gold. Order today lest you forget.

Cactus-flowered, Extra Fine Mixed. Very fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

Paeony-flowered, Extra Fine Mixed. The very best strain obtainable. Pkt. 50 cts.

Double Mixed, Extra Fine. A splendid strain. Well worth trying. Pkt. 25 cts.

Giant Perfection, Finest Mixed Single. From selected flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

Didiscus coeruleus

(Blue Lace Flower). HA.
See page 26.

Dimorphotheca

(African Golden Daisy). HA. Beautiful. The flowers vary in color from

white to salmon, many being zoned with several colors around the black disk. Easily grown in a sunny place.

Orange-Yellow (D. aurantiaca). Fine. Pkt. 10 cts.
Mixed (D. aurantiaca hybrida). Pkt. 10 cts.

Dolichos Lablab

(Hyacinth Bean). HA. Rapid climber; flowers in clusters. 10 feet.

White, Purple, Mixed. Each, pkt. 5 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy; Gold Cups). HA. Attractive annuals for beds, edging or masses; bloom from

June to frost. Sow seed where plants are to remain. 1 foot.

Fire Flame. Brilliant orange-scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.
Orange King. Intense orange shading lighter toward margin of petals. Pkt. 10 cts.

Orange (E. californica). Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
Carmine-Rose (Rose Cardinal). Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed, Large Flowering. Not the common kind. A select large flowering erect type. Choice. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Euphorbia

HA. For beds or borders; flowers inconspicuous; foliage exceedingly ornamental.

Variegata (Snow-on-the-Mountain). Foliage veined and margined white; 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Everlasting Flowers

(Straw Flowers).

Flowers of eternal beauty, those that never fade. Unsurpassed for winter decoration and when made into bouquets or arrayed in vases, they last for years. Should be cut and dried when in bud and blossom.

Helichrysum monstrosum, Double, Mixed. HA. Will grow in almost any soil. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena). HA. Globe-shaped or clover-like flowers. Fine bedder. 2 feet.

Flesh, Purple, White, Mixed. All 10 cts. pkt.; 30 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Xeranthemum. HA. Mixed. Very fine. Silvery foliage and double, silky flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Forget-Me-Not

(Myosotis). Hardy if given slight protection. Seed may be sown from spring till midsummer. Alpestris sorts bloom in April; Palustris not till May.

Alpestris, Blue. Fine. Pkt. 10 cts.

Alpestris, Mixed. Very choice. Pkt. 10 cts.

Palustris semperflorens. HP. Blue. True Forget-Me-Not. 9 inches. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

Four o'Clocks

(Marvel of Peru). HA. Free flowering garden favorite. 2 feet.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Foxglove

(Digitalis). HP. Handsome, stately hardy plants, succeeding under almost all conditions, and flowering in June and July. Does well in half-shade. 3 to 5 feet.

Gloxiniaeflora. Mixed Colors. Handsome, spotted, gloxinia-like flowers on long spikes. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.



HELICHRYSUM, the Flower Eternal (Everlasting).
Better known as Strawflower. See page 29.

Gaillardia

(Blanket Flower). HA. Large showy flowers. Blooms profusely from early summer until frost. Fine for beds, borders, or for cutting. Sow where they are to bloom. 1 1/2 ft.

Picta, Single. Yellow and red. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Double Mixed Lorenziana. Profuse-flowering strain; beautiful colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Gaillardia grandiflora HP. Thrives almost anywhere, requires little protection or care. If sown early begins flowering in July, continuing until frost; fine for cutting. 2 feet.

Neudorf New Hybrids. This strain of Hybrid Gaillardia has been obtained from a specialist who has developed a splendid type, covering only the best varieties. The flowers are as large as certain sunflowers. Pkt. 25 cts.; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

Finest Mixed. Newest perennial sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 30 cts.

Geum

(Avens). *Atrosanguineum* fl.-pl. Glory. Beautiful hardy perennial, bearing profusely large, showy, double, orange-scarlet flowers all through the summer; an elegant flower for bouquets. Pkt. 25c. *coccineum* fl.-pl. **Mrs. Bradshaw**. Large double brilliant crimson scarlet; in flower throughout the entire summer. Pkt. 25 cts.

Godetia

HA. A beautiful hardy annual. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of satiny texture. Does best in rather poor soil and in somewhat shaded situations. 1 foot. Mixed from Named Sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.

Gourds, Ornamental

HA. Quick-growing vines; curious shapes; useful house ornaments.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; 1/2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50c.

Gypsophila

(Baby's Breath). Free-flowering. Of easiest culture: indispensable for cut-flowers. Should be in every garden.

Elegans alba grandiflora. HA. Large-flowering, pure white. Our own special strain. Very superior. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; 1/2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Elegans rosea. Lovely rose. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.; 1/2 oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Paniculata. HP1. White; fine; a favorite hardy perennial; 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Helichrysum

See Everlasting Flowers, page 29.

Heliotrope

TP. Fine for bedding or cutting.

Finest Mixed Large-flowering. 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Haphazard Flower Seed

See page 22.

Hollyhock

HP. One of the most majestic of hardy plants. Seed sown any time before midsummer will produce fine flowering plants the next year.

Double Varieties—Chater's Prize Strain

Maroon, Pink, White, Yellow, Crimson. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of above 5 colors, 40 cts. **Double Mixed**. Pkt. 10 cts.

Humulus

(Japanese Hop). HA. Rapid climber. Fine for verandas, trellis, etc. Should be better known; so easily grown. 12 feet.

Japonica. Green foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

Japonica variegata. Green and white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hunnemannia

HA. (Santa Barbara Poppy.)

Fumariaefolia. Bushy plants about 2 feet high, with striking, feathery, grayish foliage. Plants from seed sown early in May will bloom continuously from mid-July until frost. The best of all Poppies for cutting, the buttercup-yellow, cup-shaped flowers 3 inches across on 10-inch stems, keeping in good condition for several days. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Hyacinth Bean

See Dolichos, page 29.

Sow Wilson's Evergreen Lawn Seed—Best of all. See page 1.



Humulus (Japanese Hop Vine).
Very ornamental and so easily grown.



Modest, yet indispensable Sweet Mignonette.

Ipomoea

HA. Climbers of rapid growth with beautiful and varied flowers. Soak seed in warm water over night to assist germination. **White** (I. Mexicana alba grandiflora; Giant White Moonflower). Large, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter; open at night and on dull days. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

See also Morning Glory, page 32.

Ipomoea Quamoclit

(Cypress Vine). Fern-like foliage, star-shaped flowers. Sow in May. 15 feet.

Scarlet, White. Each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Job's Tears

(Coix lacryma-jobi). A beautiful ornamental grass with great drooping sprays of hard head-like seed-s. These seeds are fine for various kinds of ornamental work and are strung and worn about the neck of teething babies. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.

Kochia

tricophylla (Summer Cypress, or Mexican Fire Bush). HA. Pyramidal; foliage green, turning to scarlet in the summer and brown in fall; 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Larkspur

HA. (For hardy or perennial sorts see Delphinium, page 27.) The tall spikes of beautiful, irregular, often long-spurred, charming flowers, are especially valuable for their rare shade of blue. Especially desirable for bedding. Sow outdoors in early spring or fall; transplant 1½ feet apart.

Giant Stock-Flowered. 2 feet.

White	Sky Blue
Lilac	Shell Pink
Dark Blue	Carmine

Each color 10 cts. pkt.; 30 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Collection. 1 pkt. each above 6 colors, 50 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Lavatera

(Mallow). HA. A beautiful annual, 2 feet high, bearing all summer, large, cup-shaped flowers.

Pink (L. splendens grandiflora rosea). Pkt. 10 cts.

Linum

HA. Grandiflorum Rubrum (Crimson Flax). 2 ft. Flowers glowing crimson-rose. Beautiful in beds and borders; may be had in bloom from May to October by successive sowings. Pkt. 10 cts.

Love-in-a-Mist

(Nigella). HA. Free flowering annuals of easiest culture. Curious flowers and seed-

pods. 1 to 2 feet.

Double Blue, Miss Jekyll. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Lobelia

HHA. For edgings, urns and baskets; requires rich soil and plenty of water.

Crystal Palace compacta. Deep blue; fine for carpet bedding; 4 inches. Pkt. 25 cts.

Deep Blue (L. erinus gracilis). Trailing; 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

Lupinus

(Lupine). HA and HP. (Also called Ladies in Green.) Long, graceful spikes of richly colored, pea-shaped flowers; prefers a little shade. Splendid for cut-flowers, 2 feet.

Annual Sorts (Hartwegii)

Sky-Blue, Rose, White. Each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts. **Mixed.** All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.

Perennial Lupinus

Polyphyllus. Succeeds in any good soil; blooms in May and June.

Blue, White, Rose, Mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Lychnis

HP1. Handsome plants of easy culture; bloom the first year if sown early.

Scarlet (L. chalcedonica; Jerusalem Cross). 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Leptosyne

maritima. HA. A lovely annual particularly valuable because it blooms early, profusely, and continuously for many months. The flowers are of fine size, pure golden yellow. They are borne on long stems on plants about 20 inches tall. If sown outdoors early in April, it will bloom from July on. If sown in July, a fine display of flowers will be had during the late fall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mignonette

(Reseda). HA. Mignonette is the French for "little darling," and no more expressive word could be found for this modest flower. No garden is complete without it, no nosegay finished without its sprig of this sweet-smelling annual. Sowings made from April to June keep up a succession from late summer until frost. May be grown in pots for winter and spring flowers.

Dobbies Giant. Red; enormous spike. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

Sweet-scented (Reseda odorata).

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Matricaria

capensis fl.-pl. (Feverfew). HHP. Double, white flowers on long stems. Pkt. 10 cts.



To many, Love-in-a-Mist (Nigella) is an oddity; it's fine for cutting, too.

Mimosa *prudica* (Sensitive Plant). HHA. Purplish flowers. When touched the leaflets close. Pkt. 10 cts.

Marigolds H.A. See also *Calendula*, page 22. Both African and French Marigolds are popular, effective, free-flowering annuals of easy culture, succeeding best in a light soil and sunny exposure. The former have uniformly large, yellow, or orange flowers and are well adapted to large beds or mixed borders; the latter are dwarfer, with beautifully marked blossoms, and better for small beds and pot culture.

French (Tall and Dwarf)

Mixed, Tall Double French. Fine mixture of the tall French sorts in yellow brown and striped. Good for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Dwarf Double French Marigolds. Very effective and long flowering. The dense bushes, not over 12 inches high, are unequalled for borders. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

French Legion of Honor (Little Brownie). A dwarf, bushy variety especially desirable for borders. The one-foot plants bear many single, rich golden flowers with a garnet blotch in the center of each petal. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Legion of Honor. (Electric Light.) New; extra fine. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Pigmy Marigold (*Tagetes signata pumila*). Forms a pretty little dwarf, compact round bush with slender fern-like foliage and an abundance of dainty single golden flowers. Splendid border subject. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Double African (Tall)

Giant Lemon Queen. Extra Fine. This highly meritorious strain of the African Marigold is grown specially for us by a specialist who selects only the finest blooms and plants of unusually good constitution for seedling purposes. Height, 2½ feet. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Giant Orange Prince. Extra Fine. The darker form of the preceding variety. Height, 2½ feet. Finest strain procurable; seed saved from show flowers. Pkt. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Mixed Orange and Lemon.

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Momordica H.A. Handsome, tendrill climbers bearing odd-shaped fruit.

Balsamina (Balsam Apple).

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Charantia (Balsam Pear). Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Morning-Glory H.A. Of the easiest culture; can be sown in the open ground in a sunny situation when the weather has become warm and settled.

"Morning Glories one by one
Wake to greet the rising sun."

Mixed Giant Japanese. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Mixed Climbing (*Convolvulus major*). Extra fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

See also *Ipomoea*, page 31.

You will find pages 20 and 21 devoted to the culture of flowers and to the care of plants and flowers in the home.

Bush Morning-Glory Mixed Colors.

These dwarf or bush morning-glories are very desirable for beds and borders. They form plants 1½ to 2 feet in diameter and 1 foot high. They bloom most profusely and closely resemble their climbing sisters, but the flowers remain open practically all day. Try them.

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Wilson's Famous Nasturtiums H.A.

THEY BLOOM ALL SUMMER.

All 10 cts. per pkt., 25 cts. per oz.

Tom Thumb Dwarf

Wilson's Special Rainbow Mixture. Made up from many named varieties, embracing all color combinations known in this increasingly popular and easily grown annual. Included in this extra selection are the variegated leaved and ivy-leaved sorts seldom found in other mixtures.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Bronze. Reddish golden bronze.

Chameleon, Mixed. Richly colored flowers on same plant.

Cloth of Gold. Fiery crimson; golden leaved.

Crystal Palace Gem. Orange-yellow, garnet blotches.

King Theodore. Deep maroon.

Regelianum. Purple garnet.

Salmon Queen (Vesuvius). Salmon rose.

Empress of India. Crimson, dark foliage.

Collection: 1 Pkt. each 8 named Dwarf Sorts, 75 cts.

Tall, or Trailing

Wilson's Superb Mixture. From named sorts and including all colors and shades. Like our Rainbow (Dwarf) Mixture in a class by itself. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Chameleon (Coquette). Rare colors in mixture.

Cloth of Gold. Fiery crimson; golden leaved.

Salmon Queen. Salmon rose.

Butterfly. Yellow spotted salmon.

King Theodore. Black.

Collection: 1 pkt. each above 5 tall sorts, 40 cts.

Nemophila *insignis* Blue (Love Grove). HHA. Compact habit; blooms all summer if planted in a cool, shady place, and in not too rich soil. Pkt. 10 cts.

Gladiolus

As easy to grow as weeds. Practically immune from insect pests. Flower all summer if planted a week or so apart. Our Gold Medal Rainbow Mixture (see page 5) has no equal.



The Giant Double Marigold, its blossoms bursting with their load of golden petals, seems to have focused the sunshine in their glowing hearts.



Phlox Drummondii (Texas Pride).

Of Phlox one has said, "Gazing at this gracefully and intensely colored blossom, I am utterly silenced."

Nicotiana

HA. Very showy and free-flowering.
Carmine-Red (N. Sanderæ).
Pkt. 10 cts.

Sanderæ Hybrids. Many colors. Pkt. 10 cts.
Pure White (N. affinis). Fragrant; 4 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pansies

HA. Seed sown in May will flower during late summer and autumn. For early spring flowering, sow in August, and protect the young plants either in coldframes or with straw or boughs. Soil should be light and well fertilized. The plants require plenty of moisture. Pansies do well in partial shade.

WILSON'S IMPERATOR, MIXED. Absolutely the richest mixture we know of; contains practically every combination of color and shade. Includes four- and five-blotched varieties orchid-flowered frilled sorts, and the selfs. Pkt. 25 cts.; 1/16 oz. \$1.00.

Butterfly, Mixed. A splendid mixture of large-flowered sorts. Not so fine as to colors and variations of colors as Wilson's Imperator (which is the finest obtainable), but still good. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 40 cts.; 1/4 oz. 75 cts.

Petunia

HA. One of our most popular annuals, of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil and blooming all summer. Splendid for window boxes and for winter house plants. **Save the weakest seedlings, for they produce the finest flowers.**

Rosy Morn. Soft carmine-pink, white throat.
Pkt. 15 cts.
Carmen Sylva (Baby Blue so called, but color is Reddish Violet). Exquisite. Pkt. 10 cts.
Snowball. Pure satiny white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.
Violacea. Violet blue. Fine. Pkt. 10 cts.
Fine Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.
Mixed, Inimitable Striped and Blotched. Pkt. 10 cts.
California Giants, Mixed. Enormous flowers; colors unequalled. Pkt. 25 cts.
Double Fringed Mixed. Extra choice strain, producing 40 to 50% double flowers. Pkt. 50 cts.

BALCONY PETUNIAS

A splendid large and free flowering type for window boxes, vases, hanging baskets, etc. The flowers average 3 inches across and make a very effective display over a long season.

Balcony Blue. Velvety indigo blue. Pkt. 25 cts.
Balcony Rose. Brilliant rose-pink; very effective. Pkt. 25 cts.
Balcony White. The pure white form. Pkt. 25 cts.
One packet each of the above 3 for 60 cts.

Phlox Drummondii

HA. One of the easiest plants that can be grown from seed. It will thrive in any kind of soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Seed may be sown in the open ground after danger of frost is past. A distinctly American flower blooming all summer.

Large-Flowering Varieties

White, Primrose, Purple, Rose, Scarlet.
Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of above 5 colors, 40 cts.

Choice Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 30 cts.

DWARF PHLOX

Compact habit. Fine for pots. 6 inches.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

Wilson's Superb Large-flowered, Mixed. Pkt. 20 cts.

Pink

(Dianthus). HB1 and HP. One of our most beautiful and best-loved flowers. Some are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season. Seed can be sown under glass in spring, or in an open, sheltered bed. Transplant the seedlings to stand 8 to 12 inches apart.

CHINENSIS, Double Mixed (China Pinks).
Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

HEDDEWIGI (Japan Pinks). Large and brilliant; often oddly edged and striped.

Single Mixed. Very choice. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double, Mixed. Extra-fine strain. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wilson's Royal Pinks. Very large flowers of various colors, with crested surface to petals and white throats. Pkt. 10 cts.

PLUMARIUS (Hardy Garden Pinks). HP. The fine, fragrant perennials of old-time gardens.

Pheasant's Eye. Single mixed. Pretty, fringed flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Seperiflorens. Mixed. Perpetual pinks. Pkt. 10 cts.

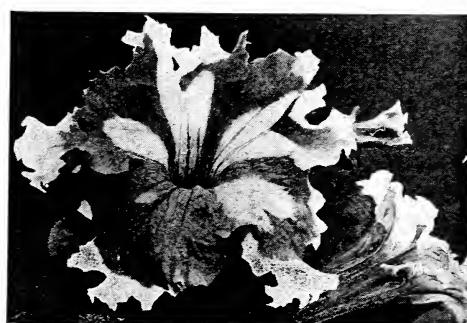
Passion Flower

TP. (Passiflora coerulea.) Sky-blue flowers. Fine climber. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pentstemon

(Beard Tongue.) HP. Persistent bloomer. Easily grown from seed.

Fine Mixed. Large Flowering Hybrids. Pkt. 25 cts.



The richly colored, easily grown, long blooming, drought-resisting Petunias.

Sow WILSON'S "EVERGREEN" LAWN
SEED If You Want a Fine Velvety
Lawn. See page 1.





Shirley Poppies. Brilliantly colorful, tho' fragile as the wings of a butterfly.

Poppies Annual Poppies should be sown early and very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower. Barely cover the seed and press down firmly. Thin to stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Make sowings at intervals for a succession.

Shirley Poppies HA.

These interesting and lovely flowers, now growing in almost every garden in the world, are called Shirley poppies from the place of their origin. They originated in the garden of the late Rev. William Wilkes, for many years vicar of Shirley, England.

Single Shirley. Choicest strain of seed of this lovely flower. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Double Shirley. (Eldorado.) Beautiful new shades. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Double Annual Poppies HA.

Mixed Carnation-Flowered. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

POPPIES, HARDY PERENNIAL

Iceland Poppies (*Papaver nudicaule*). HP1. Mixed. Flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annuals. Pkt. 10 cts.

Oriental Poppies. Sow outdoors in early spring. When fall growth starts, transplant to permanent quarters. Immense blooms.

Deep Crimson (*P. bracteatum*). Pkt. 10 cts.

Orange-Scarlet (Rembrandt). Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Hybrids. Immense flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Portulaca

(Sun Plant; Rose Moss). HA. Of easy culture, thriving best in light loamy soil, and in a sunny situation. Fine for beds, edgings or rockwork. Mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of soil, to permit even distribution. Blooms all summer. Height 6 in.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Pueraria

Thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine; Jack and the Beanstalk). HP. Rapid climber. Rosy purple, pea-shaped blossoms in August. Pkt. 10 cts.

Primula (Hardy Primroses). HP. One of the best early spring-flowering plants. With slight protection they will stand the winter.

obconica, Mixed. TP. Fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

Malacoides. Lilac; fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

Siemensia fimbriata. Mixed. Pkt. 50 cts.

Pyrethrum (Persian Daisy). HP. Handsome herbaceous plants of easy culture.

Parthenifolium aureum (Golden Feather). Yellow foliage. Pkt. 10 cts. **roseum hybridum.** Single mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 15 cts. **roseum hybridum.** Double mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.

Queen Anne's Lace See Blue Lace Flower page 26.

Ricinus (Castor-Oil Bean). HA. Ornamental plants, producing subtropical effects. Fine for hedges or fences.

Zanzibariensis. Mixed. Very large leaves, some coppery bronze, changing to green. Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Rudbeckia (Coneflower). HA. and HP. A free-flowering plant of compact growth forming a dense bush and blooming profusely. Long stems; fine for cutting. 2 ft.

Bicolor Superba. HA. Golden yellow flowers spotted velvety brown at the base and with brown discs. Pkt. 10 cts.

Newmanii. HP. One of the finest autumn-flowering perennials. Large flowers with orange-yellow petals and black zones. Pkt. 15 cts.

Salvia (Flowering Sage). HA. Easily raised from seed sown February or March in greenhouse or hotbed. Transfer seedlings to the open garden end of May.

Scarlet (Splendens). 3 ft. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

America (Globes of Fire). Fine spikes. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

Zurich. Dwarf; scarlet. Compact. Pkt. 25 cts.

Light Blue (*S. farinacea*). A perennial variety but best treated as an annual. Will bloom from July till frost from seed sown in spring. 2 feet.

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue). HHA. Beautiful, orchid-like flowers, from early summer until fall; of easy culture. Sow early in spring in a hotbed or window, and transplant outdoors after danger of frost is past.

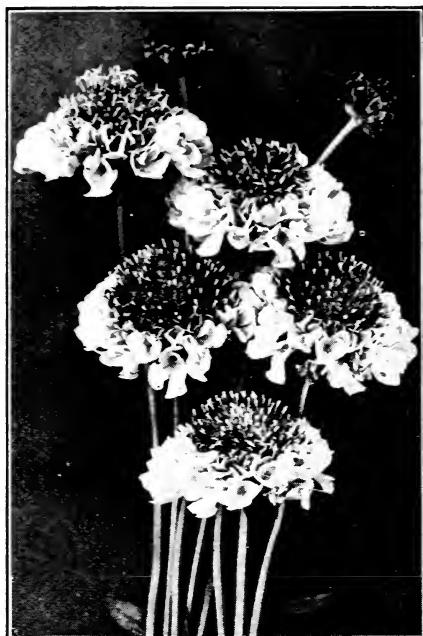
Finest Colors Mixed, Emperor. Pkt. 10 cts. **grandiflora mixed colors extra.** Pkt. 10 cts.

Schizanthus (Butterfly Flower). HA. Erect grower. Wonderful coloring; of easy culture; fine for cutting; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Wisetonensis, Excelsior Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10c.



Salpiglossis. Its bizarre colors, peculiar, veined markings, its whole form and texture make it unique, therefore doubly prized.



The brighter hues of the **Mourning Bride** (*Scabiosa*) belie its name, while the darker, richer colors are splendid in their depth and mystery—outdoors and inside, too.

Scabiosa

(Mourning Bride, or Pin-Cushion Flower.) **HA.** Another of the "old reliables." Seeds of the annual sorts can be sown as soon as danger from frost is past. Growing about 2½ feet high, they come into bloom early in July and remain so till hard frosts. The exquisitely shaded flowers on long stems keep in perfect condition, when cut, for several days.

ANNUAL LARGE-FLOWERING

King of the Blacks. Velvety black-purple.

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Azura Fairy. A clear lavender-blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts.

Crimson. Beautiful. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Snowball. Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Rose. Rosy-pink. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Mixed Scabiosa. All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. Collection: 1 Pkt. each of above 5 separate sorts, 45c.

HARDY PERENNIAL SCABIOSA

Scabiosa Caucasica (Blue Bonnet). Extremely handsome and especially good for cutting: flowers soft lavender-blue. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 15c.

Sensitive Plant

See Mimosa, page 32.

Snow on the Mountain

See Euphorbia, page 29.

Strawflower

See Helichrysum, page 30.

Stokesia

cyanea (Cornflower Aster). **HP.** Cornflower-like blossoms from July until frost. 2 feet.

Lavender-blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sweet Rocket

(*Hesperis*). **HP.** Also known as Dame's Rocket; grows 2 to 3 feet high with spikes of

showy, fragrant flowers.

Purple. Dark shade. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

White. Fine. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Snapdragon

Also called Little Bo-Peep. (*Antirrhinum*). **HP1.**

In late years Snapdragons have become immensely popular. This is not to be wondered at, as, whether used for cutting or for show in the garden, they are of the most valuable flowers which can readily be grown from seed. Seeds sown out of doors the first week of May came into bloom early in July, remaining in full flower until November. For earlier flowering, they may be started indoors or in a frame in March, transplanting them to the open when the weather is suitable.

GENEVA PINK. The best pink Snapdragon either for outdoor planting or for growing under glass. The color is a delightful bright rose pink, produced on long dense spikes. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

GIANT VARIETIES, Height 3 Feet

Very large individual flowers.

All 10 cts. per pkt.; 40 cts. per $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.

Apple Blossom. Rose shading to pink, yellow throat. Charming sort.

Crusader. Velvety red maroon with crimson cast.

Bunch of Lilac. Violet purple; immense flowers.

Golden Queen. Extra. Large deep yellow flowers.

Purple King. Rich color.

Canary Bird. Canary-yellow. Fine.

Snowflake. Pure white, yellowish throat.

Sunshine. Rich bright yellow with a touch of pink in the tube. Distinct.

Wallflower. Deep coppery crimson, immense spikes.

Collection: 1 pkt. each above 9 extra fine sorts, 80c. **Giant Mixed.** All colors.

LARGE-FLOWERING HALF DWARF

VARIETIES

Best type for bedding. Height, 18 inches.

All 10 cts. per pkt.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

Black Prince. Dark crimson.

Canary Bird. Lemon-yellow. Fine.

Climax. Orange shading to yellow in lip. Splendid.

Carmine Queen. Brilliant rose carmine. Fine.

Empress. Rich velvety crimson. Exquisite.

Defiance. Fiery scarlet.

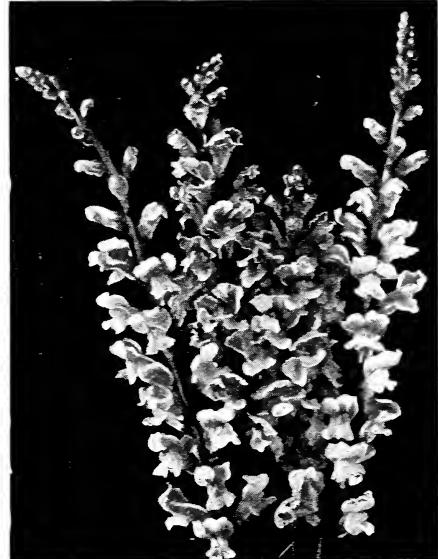
Mauve Beauty. Rosy mauve.

Purity. Pure white. Very chaste.

Silver Pink. Pearly pink self. Very dainty.

Collection: 1 pkt. each above 9 sorts for 80 cts.

Mixed Half Dwarf Sorts. All colors.



Snapdragon.

It seems to speak of noble birth and Aristocratic lineage, though any one can grow them—and everybody should.

Stocks

HA. These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such great beauty, and have so many good qualities, that they deserve a place in every garden. They should be given rich soil and will reward good treatment with remarkably large pyramids of bloom. The Tall Perfection and Beauty Stocks are great improvements over the Gilliflowers of the olden times, the flowers being much larger and more densely double, and there is also a much larger variety of colors and shades than there used to be.

Wilson's Cut and Come Again, or Improved Giant Perfection Stocks

All same price—25 cts. per pkt.; \$1.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Of splendid, pyramidal growth, freely branching from the main stem, giving an abundance of large spikes of double flowers from early summer until fall; used largely for cutting. 2 feet.

White (Princess Alice).

Crimson (Triumph).

Blood Red.

Silvery Lilac (Empress Augusta Victoria).

Light Blue (May Queen).

Dark Blue.

Canary-Yellow (Creole).

Heatham Beauty. Rose shaded, terra-cotta.

Collection: 1 pkt. each of above 8 colors, \$1.75.

Giant-Flowering Beauty Stocks

All same price—25 cts per pkt.; \$1.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

A magnificent, recently developed strain of early-flowering winter or Brompton Stocks, forming much-branched plants about 2 feet high, and having numerous spikes of very large, double, delightfully fragrant flowers; they are of special value as pot-plants for greenhouse decoration and for cutting during the dull winter months; for this purpose seed should be sown from July to September; if sown in February or March, will produce plants that will bloom from mid-summer to frost.

Almond Blossom. White, shaded carmine.

Beauty of Nice. Delicate pink.

Mont Blanc. Purest white.

Monte Carlo. Canary-yellow.

Queen Alexandra. Beautiful lilac.

Summer Night. Rich deep blue.

Souvenir of Monaco. Brilliant crimson.

Abundance. Carmine-rose.

Collection: 1 pkt. each of above 8 colors, \$1.75.

Dwarf Mixed Ten-Week Stocks

For outdoor sowing. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunflowers

(*Helianthus*). These comprise plants of majestic growth and immense showy flowers, suitable for shrubberies, woodlands, wild gardens and subtropical gardening; the dwarfer kinds, with smaller flowers, are charming in mixed flower borders.

Large-Flowered Tall

Annus Purpureus, Gaillardia-Flowered, or Bed Sunflower. 4 to 8 ft. Some flowers of a rich chestnut-red color, others tipped with yellow and others slightly washed with red. Pkt. 10 cts.

Globosus Fistulosus. Fl. Pl. 6 ft. Double globe or dahlia sunflower. Flowers a rich saffron color. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Russian Mammoth. Single, of gigantic dimensions. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Miniature-Flowered Single

Average Height 4 Feet.

Spreading bushes with small graceful foliage and a multitude of small elegantly formed flowers, which are borne for a long time in succession, and are invaluable as cut-flowers.

Red Hybrids. Various shades of red; very effective. Pkt. 10 cts.

Stella. Large golden-yellow petals; small, dark center. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Seedlings of Stella. The prevailing colors are pale yellow, golden yellow and creamy white, some with black centers. All beautiful and fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Orion. Petals rolled, resembling Single Cactus Dahlia. Yellow, dark center. Pkt. 10 cts.

Diadem. Lemon yellow flowers with black centers. Fine. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Double Miniature Sunflowers. Flowers borne very freely; bright golden yellow. Fine. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Mixed Miniature Sunflowers. All kinds. Sow some. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts. oz. 75 cts.

SUMMER CYPRESS. See Kochia, page 31.

SWEET SULTAN. See page 27.

SWEET PEAS. See page 22.

SWEET ROCKET. See this page.

TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILA. See Marigold, p. 32.

Sweet William

(London Tufts; *Dianthus barbatus*). HP. Well-known, attractive, free-flowering

hardy perennials. It is much better to raise new plants from seed every season than to divide the old ones.

Giant White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pink Beauty. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 10 cts.

1 pkt. each of the 3 colors for 25 cts.

Single Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Mixed Dwarf. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Mixed. Very fine strain. Pkt. 10 cts.

Verbena

HA. One of the finest bedding and border plants. Brilliant colored flowers.

Mammoth Strain Mixed. Produces immense flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Vinca

(Periwinkle). HA. Of easy cultivation. Fine for pots and bedding.

rosea. Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

rosea alba. White, rose eye. Pkt. 10 cts.

alba pura. Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Vines and Climbers

See page 28.

Zinnia

See page 24. for wonderful new sorts.

XERANTHEMUM. See Everlastings, page 29.

Wallflower

HA. and HP. Well-known plants, with beautiful, fragrant flowers, blooming early in spring.

Annual Sorts, Flowering First Year If Sown Early. Earliest Paris, Single Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Perennial Sorts.

Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.



Verbenas are among our most lovely and beloved annuals.

Miscellaneous Bulbs and Roots

Begonias TUBEROUS-ROOTED

Flowers often measure 4 to 6 inches across.

CULTURE.—Plant in pots in a light but finely sifted soil, about one inch below the surface, and water cautiously until plant has shown considerable growth, then increase the amount. Good drainage is essential. A finely developed plant might consist of three bulbs planted in a 7-inch pot. Splendid for shady borders or beds. Plant bulbs outdoors 8 inches apart, as soon as weather is warm, in latitude of New York, about the middle of May.

Single-Flowering Varieties

This class of the Tuberous-rooted Begonias is largely used for beds or border-planting.

White	Yellow	Pink	Scarlet
35 cts. each.	\$3.50 per doz.		

Select mixture of all sorts, equal proportions, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Double-Flowering Varieties

White	Yellow	Pink	Scarlet
40 cts. each.	\$4 per doz.	\$30 per 100.	

Select mixture of all sorts, equal proportions, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Bleeding Heart

Dielytra Spectabilis An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing, and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, being especially valuable for planting in the shade. Strong clumps, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 doz.

Cannas

THE FOUR BEST LARGE-FLOWERING SORTS

Cannas are the most economical and effective plants. They bloom from early summer until frost in all sections of the country, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded about two feet deep, and a generous amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times freely watered.

The President Rich, glowing scarlet. The flowers, 7 inches across when open, are produced on strong, erect stalks well above the large, rich green foliage. "The President" is superior to any other red variety. The large firm flowers resist drought and heat to a remarkable degree. Considered the finest Canna ever produced. Height 5 feet.

Hungaria The ideal pink bedder. Flowers large, in good trusses; color not unlike that of Paul Neyron rose. One of the best of the newer introductions and without a doubt one of the finest pink bedding Cannas yet introduced. Height 3½ feet.

King Humbert Of superlative beauty; the finest of all bronze-leaved Cannas. The enormous trusses measure 6 inches across, and are a rich salmon-scarlet, distinctly flecked with deep crimson markings. It is a free bloomer, and with its rich, coppery bronze, massive foliage, it produces an effect both bold and striking. Height 5 feet.

Wyoming A bronze-foliaged variety, with immense spikes of large, massive orange flowers. Height 6 feet.

Price of Dormant Roots of any of above:

20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.; \$14.00 per 100.

Plants—ready about end of May. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

Four Choice Dahlias

AT A POPULAR PRICE—\$1.00 EACH

Jerseys' Beauty The finest true pink Decorative Dahlia. The beautiful, large pink flowers are of perfect form, supported on long, straight, stiff stems, well above the foliage. As a cut-flower, it is a wonderful keeper. A splendid exhibition Dahlia, and equally valuable for garden decoration.

Judge Marean (Decorative) Very large flower of perfect Decorative type. The color is rather difficult to describe, being a combination of salmon-pink, orange, and gold.

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner (Decorative) A refined deep mauve-pink Dahlia, of perfect form, impressive on account of its size and beautiful orchid color. It is an abundant bloomer, splendid for exhibition and fine for the garden.

Trentonian A giant decorative variety. The color is that of an Indian's skin, a wonderful blending of old gold, amber and coppery bronze, with a center zone of reddish bronze. The broad leathery petals are well placed, making a flower of great lasting qualities. Highly recommended for garden or exhibition.

Six of any of above for \$5.00, 12 for \$9.00.

SEMESAN is a good bulb and tuber disinfectant. Dust your Dahlia roots with it at planting time. It protects against fungus and disease. 2 ozs. 60 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1; ½ lb. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$13.

Japanese Iris (Iris Kaempferi)

The Japanese Irises usually flower after the German. They are much admired on account of their variety of color and large size.

They succeed in almost any soil and position, but like rich soil and plenty of water when they are forming their buds and developing their flowers.

Valuable as cut flowers, for which purpose they should be cut in the bud state.

Strong divisions of assorted colors. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Hardy Lilies

All herbaceous borders should have a few Lilies scattered through them. The sorts offered below can be planted with excellent results during the early spring months. It is in the hardy border that Lilies do best, as they get the benefit of the shade of the surrounding plants, which is so necessary for their welfare; other varieties should be planted in the autumn, and are offered in our autumn catalogue.

Auratum (Golden-banded Japan Lily). Undoubtedly one of the finest. Its large, graceful, fragrant flowers are of a delicate ivory-white color, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, and striped through the center a golden-yellow; 3 to 5 feet. July, September. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Regale (Myriophyllum). This variety from Western China is admittedly one of the most beautiful Garden Lilies. It grows 3 to 5 feet high, and blooms in July. It is perfectly hardy, and flourishes under varied conditions; the large trumpet shaped, delicately scented flowers, which are produced freely, are ivory white, shaded pink, tinged with canary yellow at the base of the petals. 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per doz.

Speciosum Album The most important of the Japanese Lilies. The variety here offered has large white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band running through the centre of each petal. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 doz.

Speciosum Rubrum, or Roseum A very popular variety. Rosy-white, heavily spotted with rich crimson. 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per doz.



Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs are absolutely hardy and last indefinitely, increasing in size and beauty each year. They may be planted as individual specimens, in groups in borders and background plantings. We recommend liberal use of this class of nursery stock. Shrubs increase the value of your property at a small initial investment. A complete color range in flowers and foliage can be selected for blooming from early spring until late fall.

Althea (*Rose of Sharon*). Among the most valuable of our tall, hardy shrubs on account of their late season of blooming, which is from August to October, a period when few shrubs are in flower. They are extensively used as hedge plants, for which they are admirably adapted. We offer four distinct colors. **Red, Pink, White, and Purple.** Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per doz.

Calycanthus Floridus (*Sweet Shrub Allspice*). Chocolate colored flowers of delightful fragrance. Strong upright grower. A great garden favorite. Flowers when crushed increase in fragrance. **Strong plants**, 2 to 3 ft. 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per doz.

Deutzias Well-known, profuse-flowering shrubs blooming in early summer. Succeed well in any sunny position.

GRACILIS. A great favorite, dwarf, covered with spikes of pure white flowers in early summer. **Strong plants**, 2 to 3 feet. \$1 each; \$10 doz.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A fine, tall-growing, double, white-flowering variety. **Strong plants**, 2 to 3 feet. 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per doz.

Exochorda grandiflora (*Pearl Bush*). A medium-sized shrub, bearing white flowers in slender racemes in early spring. Very graceful and useful for cut-flowers. 3 to 4 feet. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

Forsythia A decorative shrub with golden yellow, star-shaped flowers which burst into bloom at the beginning of spring while the bush is otherwise bare.

SUSPENSA (*Weeping Golden Bells*). A tall shrub of willowy growth, the branches gracefully arching and covered with golden yellow bells in early spring.

VIRIDISSIMA (*Golden Bells*). Similar to above but of more erect habit.

Either of the above, 2 to 3 feet. 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Ornamental Shrubs

FOR SALE
ONLY IN
THE STATE
OF
NEW JERSEY

Hydrangea Arborescens (*Hills of Snow*). Resembles a low-growing snowball with its large clusters of pure white flowers. Will do well in shady places. Blooms in June and July. 2 to 3 feet. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora Among the medium-sized shrubs this is one of the most showy and better known. The great white flowers are produced in August and September when few shrubs are in flower. As fall approaches the flowers turn from white to shades of pink and finally to bronze. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each; \$7.50 doz. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each; \$10 doz.

Philadelphus Coronarius (*Mock Orange*). Commonly called "Syringa." This is a well-known shrub with pure white, highly scented flowers. It is one of the first to bloom in the spring; very robust and vigorous. Makes a fine background for other shrubbery. 3 to 4 feet. 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per doz.

Symporicarpos Racemosus (*Snowberry*). Well known dwarf shrub with pink flowers and white berries that hang on the greater part of the winter. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each; \$7.50 doz. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

Spirea Anthony Waterer This is probably the most desirable dwarf hardy shrub for the foreground of shrubbery borders, along porches and foundations, or in any place where a low-growing shrub is required. Will bloom all summer under normal conditions. Flowers are lilac-pink. 1 to 2 feet. 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per doz.

Spirea Billardi A very hardy, upright and vigorous shrub, blooming from early summer until fall. The lilac-pink flowers are borne in spikes from 3 to 5 inches long, making the plant very showy. Easily satisfied as to soil and environment. 3 to 4 feet. \$1 each; \$10 doz.

Spirea Van Houttei (*Bridal Wreath*). The grandest of all the white Spireas; it is of compact habit and a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower in June it is a complete fountain of white bloom. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each; \$7.50 doz. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 doz.

Weigelas These rank among the most popular flowering shrubs, covered, as they are, in May and early June by their large, trumpet-shaped flowers.

EVA RATHKE. Considered the finest Weigela, blooming continuously throughout the summer and autumn. The flowers are a rich ruby-carmine. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 doz.

ROSEA. Soft rosy carmine. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

Hedge Plants

Berberis Thunbergii (*Japan Barberry*). The leaves are small, light green, and towards fall assume rich, brilliant colors, the fruit or berries becoming scarlet. It is perfectly hardy. Extra-strong, 1 to 1 1/2 feet, well rooted and branched. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 doz.

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). This is, perhaps, the most popular of all the hedge plants. Being absolutely hardy, it increases in beauty with each successive year. May be planted from March 15 to May 15, or from October to frost. Strong plants, 2 feet, 25 for \$2.00; \$6.50 per 100.

The finest thing that earth can give,
Is every man's if he will live
A worthy life.

Jefferson Wilson.



Evergreens

FOR SALE
ONLY IN
THE STATE
OF
NEW JERSEY

Because evergreens hold their foliage throughout the year they have great value as living windbreaks, screens against unsightly objects and service yards. Thus it is emphasized that the possible artistic effects from evergreens represent one value and their incomparable utility, another.

All evergreens supplied by us are dug with a solid ball of soil around the roots which is held securely in place by a tight covering of burlap. Handled this way the evergreen reaches the customer in the same soil in which it grew in the nursery, and the main root system remains undisturbed. The planter digs an ample hole to receive the "balled" evergreen, removes as much of the porous burlap as convenient and fills the hole with good dirt. Even if the burlapped ball is planted just as received, the covering soon rots away, or the new roots grow quickly through it. Be sure to water copiously when planting, and see that the plant is kept moist till well established.

Retinospora Plumosa (*Plume-like or Green Retinospora*). Soft plume-like green foliage. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.00 each. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea (*Golden Retinospora*). Soft, plume-like, golden foliage, particularly bright in spring and contrasting beautifully with green grass and other evergreens. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$3.00 each. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

Retinospora Squarrosa (*Silver Retinospora*). Soft, feathered foliage. silvery or steel gray in color. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$3.00 each. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

Juniperus Virginiana ("Virginia Juniper") (*Red Cedar*). Very choice compact specimens of the northern or Platte River type—a type distinct from the native red cedar. These nursery grown specimens are of fine color with limb growth to the ground line. They are upright and pyramidal in form and suggest the famous Italian Cypress. 18 to 20 ins., \$2.00 each. 24 to 30 ins., \$3.00 each.

Juniperus Pfitzeriana (*Pfitzer's Juniper*). Vase-shaped, spreading growth and light green foliage producing a beautiful, soft effect. Extremely hardy. Thrives under city conditions. 15 to 18 ins., \$3.00 each.

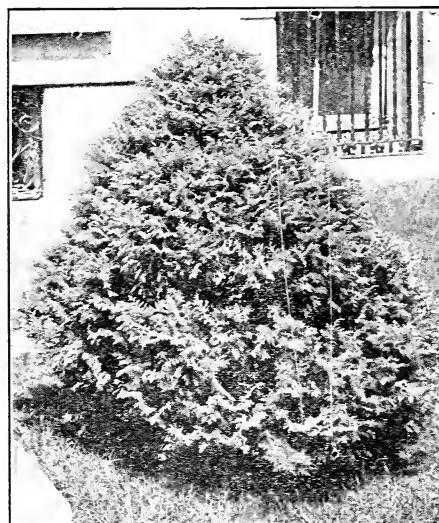
Thuya Occidentalis (*American Arborvitae*). A very fine type of evergreen with fan-like foliage and splendid all-year color. The American Arborvitae does not withstand the climatic conditions of the Southwest as well as the Dwarf Golden Arborvitae or other varieties of the Chinese Arborvitae group. 14 to 18 ins., \$2.00 each. 18 to 24 ins., \$3.00 each.

Thuya Occidentalis Globosa (*Globe Arborvitae*). As indicated by the name this is a globe-shaped Arborvitae, suitable for window box planting or in the foreground of evergreen groups. 12 to 15 ins., \$3.00 each. 15 to 18 ins., \$4.00 each.

Thuya Elegantissima (*Golden-Tipped Arborvitae*). Rich lustrous green foliage tipped with yellow in spring. 14 to 18 ins., \$3.00 each. 18 to 20 ins., \$3.50 each.

Azalea Hinodegiri A very showy plant during the early spring season, having vivid red flowers. Its deep green leaves turn reddish in the fall. Attractive when used on lawn or in foundation planting. Does extremely well in a humus soil as do all Azaleas. 10 to 12 ins., \$2.50 each. 12 to 15 ins., \$3.50 each.

Azalea Amoena Bright rosy purple flowers in great masses. 10 to 12 ins., \$2.50 each. 12 to 14 ins., \$3.00 each.



Retinospora.

N. B. We do not carry Evergreens in stock, but our facilities for getting them at short notice are ample.

We suggest placing your order early, however, so we may have sufficient time to have the plants carefully dug. They will be delivered to you practically "out of ground" and should become established quickly.



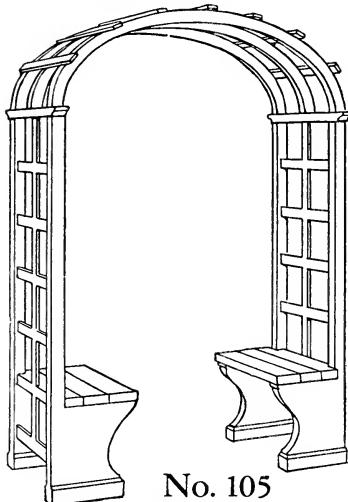
Please note copious watering till the plants are well rooted is vital.

UNADILLA

Decorative Yard and Garden Furniture

UNADILLA DECORATIVE YARD AND GARDEN FURNITURE is made of selected, durable materials, White Pine and Spruce being largely employed because of their time-tried-and-proven adaptability to such constructions and capability of taking and retaining paint. All posts that are designed to enter the ground are made of Chestnut, the wood-supreme for such purposes.

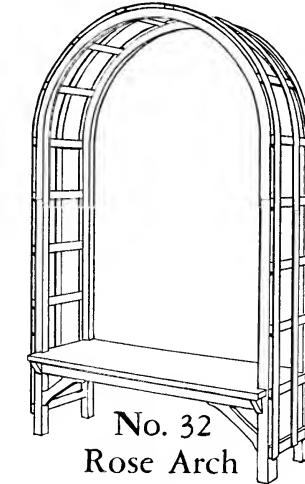
The component parts of all pergolas, arbor seats, lattices, etc., are of dimensions that give symmetry and proportion to the construction as a whole and are easily set up by the most inexperienced person. The ready-to-erect sections or units just slip into place readily and fit accurately. Joints possess double strength in that they are both dowelled and glued together with the same water-proof glue as is used in making the planes of air-craft. All nails, brads, bolts and nuts are galvanized to prevent rusting and subsequent disfigurement of the furniture from such stains. Lastly, but all important, every decoration receives two coats of good white lead and oil paint before leaving our factory.



No. 105
Arbor Seat

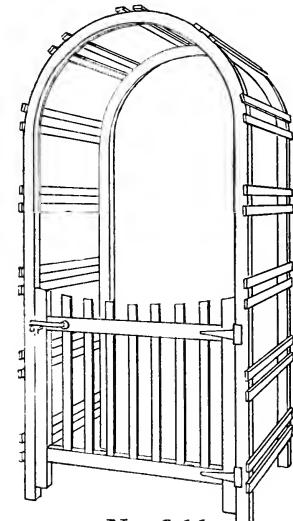
A rest-inviting decorative piece desirable anywhere about the premises. Covered with vines it provides a decidedly attractive "cozy corner." Width 5 feet; depth 2 feet. Price, \$50.00.

No. 106 — Same as above, but with a seat 6 inches wider. Price, \$56.00.



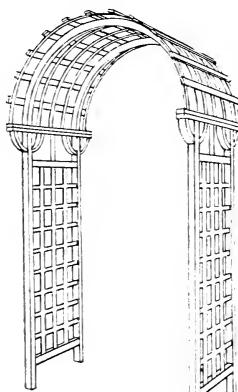
No. 32
Rose Arch

No. 32 Rose Arch makes an attractive seat of graceful proportions and substantial construction. Length of seat, 4 feet; depth, 18 inches. Price, \$43.00.



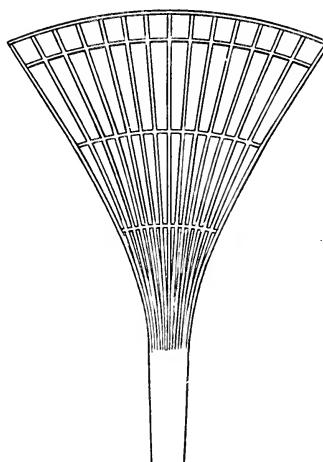
No. 166
Arch Gateway

One of the most popular Unadilla decorations because of its excellent proportions and attractiveness. Gate is 42 inches wide and 3 feet high. The arched trellis is 3 feet deep and 7 feet high. Price, complete with gate, \$29.00; without gate, \$20.00.



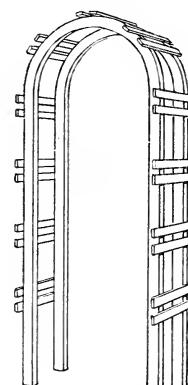
No. 75
Rose Arch

No. 75 Rose Arch is a popular type of real beauty. It has a width of 4 ft. and depth of 2 ft. Price, \$34.00.



No. 55
Rose Trellis

Extreme width of fan-shaped top, 3 feet. Above ground height, 6 feet. Price, \$2.50.



No. 80
Rose Arch

Substantially built in simple lines. Width 3 feet; depth 2 feet. Price, \$11.00.

The quotations appearing under each design cover everything required to complete the construction above ground. They do not include cost of foundation, erection, final coats of paint or transportation. Delivery is F. O. B. cars at Unadilla, N. Y. Add 10% to these prices for delivery in Newark and its suburbs.

Wilson's "Quality" Fertilizers

DELIVERED FREE
WITHIN FIFTY MILES
OF NEWARK.

ALL THESE FERTILIZERS ARE HIGHEST GRADE SAME AS WE'VE BEEN SELLING FOR 14 YEARS	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	50 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	200 Lbs.	500 Lbs.	1000 Lbs.	Ton 2000 Lbs.
Special Complete Garden Fertilizer, High Grade. A quick-acting safe and reliable food and stimulant for all crops, vegetables, fruits and flowers. Ten pounds enough for 250 sq. feet; 500 lbs. to acre.....	\$0.40	\$0.65	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.50	\$19.00	\$36.00	\$68.00
Wilson's Lawn Enricher. A clean and convenient lawn dressing, which we have found to be never-failing in inducing a rapid and rich green growth. It should be sown broadcast in the spring or fall. It is in every way more desirable than manure. It is best to apply in dull weather during rain if possible, or thoroughly wet down with a hose. If convenient a good plan is to mix the fertilizer with twice its bulk of good loam or top soil. 10 lbs. should be sufficient for 400 sq. feet.....	.40	.65	1.50	2.50	4.50	8.50	19.00	36.00	68.00
Sheep Manure, Pulverized. Fine for mixing with potting soil, lawns, etc. For liquid use 3 lbs. to 5 gals. water.....	.40	.70	1.50	2.50	4.50	8.00	18.00	35.00	65.00
Poultry Manure, Pure Pulverized. A pure, natural, nutritious manure. Immediate and lasting in effect. Excellent for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants. In the vegetable-garden it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. It makes a rich liquid manure. Quantity required: For garden and field-crops, one ton to the acre. For top-dressing lawns, use one ton to the acre, applied in fall or early spring.....	.45	.75	1.75	3.00	5.00	9.50	22.00	42.00	80.00
Four Seasons Fertilizer. No weed seeds, no muss, no odor. Use it the year round. Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, the essentials of perfect plant production, are present in this odorless fertilizer in finely balanced proportions. Carefully prepared and ready to use either mixed with the soil for potting or as a top dressing for gardens or lawns. Four Seasons Fertilizer is equally fine for ferns, shrubs, fruits and flowers. 8-lb. bag. 50c.....			1.75	2.75	4.50				
Florists Special Tankage (Fine for Dahlias). For cabbage, cauliflower, corn and other crops of big surface growth.....	.50	.85	1.85	3.25	6.00				
Potash Marl. A valuable plant food for vegetable crops, flowers and lawns. Odorless. For lawns use 200 lbs. to 1,000 sq. ft. For the vegetable and flower garden, 150 lbs. to 1,000 sq. ft.30	.50	1.00	1.50	3.00				
Pure Bone Meal, High Grade. (For general use). Recommended for the garden and for lawns. It is not so quick to give results, but the benefits are lasting. The standard food for roses; much used on hay and pasture fields. Use 1,500 lbs. per acre or five ozs. to the sq. yard, dug or raked into the soil; use one-half this rate when top-dressing lawns.....	.50	.75	1.60	2.65	4.75	9.00	20.00	38.00	70.00
Nitrate of Soda. For liquid use 1 oz. (2 heaping teaspoons) to a gallon or 5 lbs. to 80 gallons of water. Price subject to change. Lb. 15 cts.....	.60	1.00	2.00	3.75	7.00				
Ammonium Sulphate. A nitrogenous plant stimulant, very quick in action, tending to make soil acid. Increases leaf-growth. Much used on lawns, which it feeds, and at the same time discourages weeds. When top-dressing lawns apply 1 oz. per sq. yard, or 350 lbs. to the acre, but first mix with several times its bulk of soil or sand. Between rows of spinach, lettuce, cabbage, etc., 2 lbs. to the running foot may be broadcast and hoed in. As a liquid stimulant dissolve 1 oz. in a gallon of water and apply to the roots of plants.....	.60	1.00	2.00	3.75	7.00				
Hydrated Lime. For all agricultural purposes. Apply at the rate of 10 lbs. to 100 sq. feet, or 1 to 1½ tons per acre.....	.30	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00				
Ashes, Hardwood. These furnish potash. Broadcast between rows of corn, potatoes, beets, carrots, etc., at the rate of 10 lbs. per 100 running feet.....	.30	.50	1.00	1.75	3.00				
Muriate of Potash. Fine for potatoes, carrots, beets and other root crops.....	.50	.75	1.60	2.65	4.75				

Insecticides and Remedies for Plant Diseases

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES EXTRA

Antrol. For scientific ant control. See p. 4.

Agri-Fax. A new contact poison of great scope. See p. 4.

Arsenate of Lead, Powder. Owing to the deterioration of lead in paste form, we have decided to discontinue handling it, and strongly recommend the powder form, which is better than Paris green, does not burn the foliage, goes twice as far, and is easier to handle. Dilute 1 pound to 50 gallons of water. 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Black Leaf 40. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate; an excellent spray for black aphides and sucking insects of all kinds. Dilute one part to 900 or 1,000 parts of water, according to treatment. Full direction on each package. 1-oz. bottle 35 cts.; ½-lb. tin \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$13.50.

Bordeaux Mixture, Dry Powder. One of the best fungicides known, on account of its metallic copper. Copper in this form stimulates the growth of plants on which it is applied, acting as a tonic. Bordeaux Mixture is the recognized fungicide for the control of most fungous diseases of fruits and ground crops. Dilute 4 to 4½ pounds to 50 gallons of water. 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Bordo-Lead, Dry Powder. Insecticide and fungicide consisting of arsenate of lead and bordeaux mixture in dry form. It has sufficient arsenate of lead to kill chewing insects and sufficient bordeaux mixture to control most fungous diseases, blight, rot, and mildew. 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Fish-Oil Soap. For mild forms of scale; is an excellent summer spray, when something stronger

cannot be used, where the San Jose scale exists. Dissolve in water according to directions. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Grape Dust. For mold, mildew, or rust-mites, either in the greenhouses or open air. 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Lime-Sulphur. (Dry.) For San Jose and other scale. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Semesan. A Mercuric Disinfectant. As a remedy for the malignant grass disease called "Brown Patch," Semesan alone has been successful, spectacularly so, and is now used throughout the country, both to prevent and cure attacks of this parasite on golf courses, turf tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and estate lawns. 2 ozs. 60 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$13.00.

Slug Shot, Hammond's. For destroying cabbage and currant worms and most soft-shelled insects. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.50.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. For green fly on roses, etc. Per ½-lb. box 25 cts.; 1-lb. bars. 40c each.

Tobacco Dust. High grade. Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Tree Wound Paint. Prevents decay. A penetrating, antiseptic paint that is not affected by heat, cold or moisture. Does not peel, crack or get brittle. Stops tree bleeding. Qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.75.

Volck. For safe and sure pest control. See p. 4.

Weed Exterminator, Herbicide. Destroys weeds of all kinds on roadways, paths, gutters, tennis courts. 1 gal. makes 40 gals. by adding water. Quart 75 cts.; gal. \$2.00; 5 gals. \$8.00.



The Home of GOOD Seeds